

THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND China Overland Trade Report.

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BIRTHS.

On the 26th August, at Taiping, F.M.S., the wife of WILLIAM ROUSE, of a son.

On the 27th August, at Hwanghien, the wife of Rev. C. W. PRUITT, American Southern Baptist Mission, of a son.

On the 2nd September, at Soochow, the wife of Walter C. WOOD, of a daughter.

On the 2nd September, at Keppel Road, Singapore, the wife of G. W. STRUYS, Warehouseman, Tanjong Pagar Wharf, of a son.

On the 4th September, at "Woodside," Grange Road, Singapore, the wife of ROWLAND ALLEN, barrister-at-law, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 23rd August, at Newchwang, by the Rev. J. CARSON EDWARD MCKILLOP YOUNG, M.B.C.V., to KATHARINE CONSTANCE SAMPSON, L.R.C.P. & S., second daughter of Arthur B. SAMPSON, Barnard Castle, Durham, formerly Under Secretary to the Government of India.

On the 10th September, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. F. T. JOHNSON, CHARLES EDINGTON, only son of C. E. V. MERRALL, of Brentwood and Bradford (Eng.), to GLEN, eldest daughter of DANG CHEE, of Hongkong and Sydney (N.S.W.).

DEATH.

On the 1st September, at 7, Woosung Road, Shanghai, MARIANNE, relict of the late George L. SKINNER, aged 58 years.

Hongkong Weekly Press

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

ARRIVALS OF MAILS.

The French mail of the 8th August arrived, per M. M. steamer *Oceanien*, on the 7th September (30 days); and the Canadian mail of the 18th August arrived, per C. P. R. steamer *Empress of Japan*, on the 9th September (22 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

It has transpired that the majority of the torpedo-boats now being built at the Newsky yard, St. Petersburg, will be sent to the Far East this year.

According to Japanese advices, Russia is still recruiting Chinese soldiers in Manchuria, and the Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg has been instructed to enter a protest.

The steamship *Oregon* is fitting out at Seattle, and will sail on the 15th November with a party of manufacturers with exhibits, for a six months' cruise to Russia, China, Japan, the Philippines, Straits Settlements, India, Mauritius, South Africa, Australia, and Hawaii, with a view to the expansion of American commerce in general.

Cholera has now become widely spread over many parts of Japan, and the Government has therefore decided to strictly enforce medical inspection of passengers on steamers and trains. On shore the number of cholera inspection officers will be increased, and the cleansing of premises and examination of the people rigorously enforced.

A Peking despatch to Shanghai states that hearing of the proposed disbandment of the 1st Chinese Regiment of Weihaiwei and the high state of efficiency attained by them under their British officers, Prince Su, who is Commandant of the Peking Gendarmerie, it is reported, has been lately conferring with Sir Ernest Satow about enrolling one hundred members of the Weihaiwei Regiment into his highness's newly-organised Gendarmerie to act as drill instructors.

The Peking Syndicate is proceeding very satisfactorily with its work in northern Honan, the *N.C. Daily News* reports. The earth-work for the railway has been begun in Weihui prefecture, and mining operations are being commenced in Suifuhsien. The foreign engineers engaged are being treated in the most friendly manner by officials and people alike; they are especially fortunate in that the harvest this year in northern Honan is a record one—the best in ten years—and everyone is in a good temper accordingly, and the engineers have had no trouble whatever in securing all the labour they want. Altogether, the outlook is most promising.

A steamer which has returned to Yokohama from the scene of the Bonin Islands eruption reports that, on arriving at the scene of the disaster, after a careful survey a safe landing place was discovered, and several men were landed to search for the missing. These parties stopped on the island for the day and the day after. The condition of the island is described as appalling. It was thickly covered with lava, and not a cottage nor habitation of any kind could be made out. Two dead cows, in an advanced state of decomposition, were discovered on a hill. Not a living soul was found on shore. Smoke was issuing from the crater when the party was at the island, but the submarine volcano seems to have decreased in force considerably.

We understand that the Chinese Government, in recognition of his ten years' service as head of the Tung Wen Kwan at Canton, has bestowed on Mr. John A. Summers the order of the double dragon, third class.

The St. Petersburg journal *Sviet*, discussing the world's naval arrangements, urges that in face of the Anglo-Japanese combination in the Pacific Russia must concentrate her energies on quintupling the fighting strength of her present squadron in Chinese waters.

The Japanese Minister of Commerce has arrived at Pretoria. It is understood that his mission refers to the question of the immigration of Japanese agriculturists into South Africa and also to the import on Japanese products and the possibilities of a direct steamship service between Japan and the Cape.

The hearing of the case at Singapore against Joseph Gouin, a Frenchman, indicted on a charge of the murder of a ricksha coolie at Tanjong Pagar by cutting his throat with a razor, was fixed for Monday, the 8th inst. Mr. Lowell, barrister-at-law, was assigned to defend the prisoner, and a special jury was to be empanelled. On the 11th inst. at the Singapore Assizes, the accused was sentenced to death. Gouin, it may be remembered, arrived in Singapore by the German mail steamer *Tanglin*, having been picked up off the coast of New Guinea, with three other French convicts who had escaped from Noumea, the capital of New Caledonia, in a stolen boat. The German steamer kindly (?) landed them at Singapore. Early on the morning of the 6th July Gouin murdered a ricksha-coolie with a razor at Tanjong Pagar. The coolie was able to leave his ricksha and run to the station, where he died. The police followed the blood-stains and found Gouin walking along Keppel Road. He was saturated with blood and smelt of drink. Gouin was a well-built man, between 40 and 50 years old. Brought up at the Police Court, he reserved his defence until the Assizes.

The *Kobe Chronicle* learns that the protocol for the arbitration in the case of the dispute over the interpretation of certain clauses in Article XVIII. of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty and the corresponding articles in the French and German Treaties was signed on the 28th ult. between Baron Komura Minister of Foreign Affairs, acting for the Japanese Government, and the Ministers of Great Britain, Germany, and France, acting for their respective Governments. The protocols are written in English, French, and Japanese, and will be published in the *Official Gazette* in due course. The arbitration will be held under the rules laid down at The Hague Conference. Our contemporary understands the three Powers who are parties to the arbitration have eight months in which to draw up their case, after which the Japanese Government will have six months in which to reply. If full advantage is taken of the time allowed, it will be about two years before a decision is reached, and it would be interesting to know if the collections of the House-tax are to be enforced during that time. The *Chronicle* further understands that the arbitration will not be confined specifically to the House-tax, but will deal with the interpretation of Article XVIII. as a whole.

THE NEW COMMERCIAL TREATY.

(Daily Press, 8th September.)

On the night of the 5th instant the new British Commercial treaty with China was actually signed, and another series of the vexatious delays incident to negotiations between China and foreign Powers came to an end. There still remain the ratification of the compact and its acceptance by the other Treaty Powers, which, however, seems assured. The United States indeed have already expressed their approval. As far as Sir JAMES MACKAY is concerned he has completed his task, and we add our congratulations to those which he is now receiving. He and his colleagues may well feel glad that they have got through a most arduous piece of work with so much credit. Nevertheless, we cannot say that the chorus of praise over the terms which greeted their announcement at home has been echoed very heartily by the British merchants out in China. The *North-China Daily News*, writing just before the signature of the treaty, alludes again to the two blotches on it in the eyes of the British merchant in China—one the excise of ten per cent. on goods manufactured in China, and the other the duty and surtax of twelve-and-a-half per cent. on all the supplies imported for the use of foreigners in China that were formerly on the free list—and then goes on to say:—"Passing over these two objectionable features, the treaty settles up a number of questions which Chambers of Commerce have been agitating for years in China. These include drawbacks, an uniform coinage, preferential duties on junk-borne cargo, the liability of Chinese shareholders in British companies, river conservancy, bonding facilities, protection of trade marks, opening of new ports, revision of mining rules and inland water navigation regulations, etc., etc. What is gained by these clauses of the treaty must be set against what seem to us the objectionable features." With this criticism we may readily agree, and it is only in the concluding sentence of our contemporary's article that we can see anything from which to dissent. "Best of all," says the Shanghai journal, "we are encouraged to believe that *lekin* will really be abolished." We should be glad to share in this optimism, but we do not see sufficient reason for so doing. When the question of the abolition of *lekin* was first mooted in connection with the treaty which has just been signed, the majority of home merchants interested in the China trade accepted the idea readily, but those with the best knowledge of China were not sanguine. In the Far East itself the suggested abolition was looked on generally as of doubtful practicability, though in itself absolutely desirable. The further discussion of the treaty seems to have converted Shanghai to a belief in the soundness of the scheme, but the most experienced mercantile opinion in this port hardly agrees with Shanghai's view. It is felt that the expression uttered not long ago by the President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was a very sensible one, when he said that "the word *lekin* was to be wiped out of the Chinese dictionary. One hoped that some other Chinese word might not be found to take its place." The *North-China Daily News* itself admits that it will rest with our Ministers and Consuls to see that this provision is carried out in the spirit as well as the letter, and that no other levy on, or obstruction to, trade is craftily substituted for it. The responsibility of the Consuls is indeed great, and it is

to be hoped that some of these officials will be stirred up by it to pay more attention to commercial affairs than they have done hitherto. We may be sure that numberless Chinese office-holders will do their best to find the substitute for *lekin*, and this deceit can only be met by the utmost watchfulness on the part of the foreigners who have conceded so much to China in the new treaty.

CANTON'S TRADE IN 1901.

(Daily Press, 9th September.)

The consular report on the trade of Canton in 1901 is written by Mr. Acting Consul-General JAMES SCOTT, and his report is of a satisfactory nature. 1901 was an important year in the history of Canton, for in it took place the transfer of the Native Customs Department to the Imperial Maritime Customs Service, a change which, though in accordance with the terms of the Final Protocol of September, 1901, was only effected with great difficulty. As Mr. SCOTT explains, the Hoppo, who had control of the Native Customs, is an officer from the Imperial Manchu Clan belonging to the Palace, and the post is one much coveted by the Court *entourage*. In past years, one year's occupancy was considered sufficient to enable the holder to amass a fortune and retire with his family to luxurious ease within the Imperial precincts. Times changed with the advent of the treaties and the foreign customs, whereby fully half the provincial revenue on the sea-borne traffic passes through the department under the Inspector-General, and is thus fully and carefully accounted for, much to the chagrin of the Court clique, to which successive Hoppo's have belonged. The Hoppo, however, did not surrender the Canton office and its six out-stations without delay. At Swatow, Samshui, Hoihow, and Pakhoi, the transfer was early and quietly arranged; but Canton was only given up after a bitter struggle and grudgingly. Now, Mr. SCOTT testifies, the native traders are loud in the praise of the new arrangement, and fully realise the benefit of honest management and fixed rules, framed in the interests of all alike. The result of the change is practically shown in the figures of Canton trade. The port's gross trade in 1901 coming under the direct cognisance of the Imperial Maritime Customs was no less than 60,845,410 Haikwan Taels, the highest record in the history of Canton. For the greater part of the year, moreover, the two rival departments, the Maritime and the Native Customs, were collecting dues and duties. So well had the Hoppo organised his service that Chinese dealers, and even many foreign merchants, readily availed themselves of the facilities placed at their disposal to ship goods, export and import, through the native office. A regular fleet of junks traded between Canton, Hongkong and Macao, and for years held their own against the daily river steamers with all their advantages of quick despatch. As regards this native-borne trade there are no statistics issued. But fairly trustworthy calculations, Mr. SCOTT writes, put the lowest estimate at fully Hk. Tls. 25,000,000 annually. In addition there are the Kowloon and Lappa Stations, where the figures are Hk. Tls. 60,654,660. This works out to a grand total for the Canton Delta of Hk. Tls. 146,500,000.

A very welcome point about the Canton trade is that foreign imports and exports alike continue to expand, in some cases when actual figures do not show the fact. The Consul speaks of the large quantity of certain commodities which pass through

the Hoppo's department, and of which, therefore, no cognisance is taken by the Imperial Maritime Customs, as, for instance, kerosene oil. He continues:—"The apparently large falling-off in the import of kerosene during 1901 is solely due to the underselling of the foreign customs by the Hoppo. The demand for kerosene among the Chinese grows year by year, and I know from reliable information that the import of this commodity is greatly in excess of the figures given in the Maritime Customs returns. I have no doubt that in many other articles of the trade of the Delta the same feature reveals itself—the native customs have systematically undersold the foreign customs to the enrichment of themselves and to the detriment of the Imperial revenue." A great change, therefore, may be expected, it seems, under the rule of the Imperial Maritime Customs. Mr. SCOTT anticipates, for instance, that steamers will suffer considerably less from the junk competition in future, with the cessation of the Hoppo's pernicious influence.

We do not propose to go into the figures for the separate articles of trade, but confine ourselves to the more general remarks in Mr. SCOTT's report. The year 1901, he states, marks the highest record in the history of the shipping of Canton, no less than 1,882,413 tons having entered. Of this amount, British vessels show 1,555,558 tons, Chinese some 104,000 tons, German about 144,700 tons, French 33,335 tons, and American 23,724 tons. Nearly 1,000,000 Chinese passengers appear in the Canton customs returns as having travelled to and from Hongkong, and some 40,000 Chinese passengers arrive annually from Macao for Canton. With regard to steam-launch traffic under the Inland Steam Navigation Regulation, a success has been obtained which was never anticipated in Kwangtung. The regulations, says Mr. SCOTT, have met an urgent requirement in the Canton Delta, and at the present moment nearly 300 steam launches are operating between Canton and every important centre of trade in the province. The total tonnage of the steam launches entered at the foreign customs amounts to 2,184,698 tons in all, made by some 300 vessels in 75,095 trips inwards, with a similar number outwards. Nevertheless it must be obvious that the limit of success has not been reached yet, for Mr. SCOTT, we are sure, will not contend that the regulations mentioned have been interpreted hitherto in a liberal manner. The Chinese alone have profited so far. When European traders are allowed to take full advantage of the concession for the obtaining of which Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD received so much praise, then they may congratulate themselves heartily. For the present the foreigner is far from receiving the privileges which are guaranteed to him by treaty, and it is one of the points of the compact which was signed by the British and Chinese commissioners on the night of the 5th instant that the Inland Waters Regulations are at last to be made more than rules on paper, ignored by the Chinese authorities when possible and always made of as little effect as could conveniently be managed. Mr. SCOTT's remarks show what a future is promised under more enlightened administration. It is very evident that, unless something very surprising happens to affect trade, Canton's commercial history, long as it already is, is destined to be a record of continual progress. In Hongkong it is unnecessary to say how important a matter this is for all British merchants interested in South China.

THE WEIHAIWEI REGIMENT.

(Daily Press, 10th September.)

One of the main objections we have always entertained to the enrolment of Chinese as soldiers in the British or indeed any foreign service is the fact that, sooner or later, they are sure to turn the knowledge thus gained to account in their own country. When it was first proposed by General CAMERON to reinforce the garrison of Hongkong by raising a regiment of infantry from among the Hakkas we condemned the project as sure to end in the supply of drill-instructors to the Viceroy of the Two Kwang. Similarly when the idea was first mooted of forming a Chinese regiment at Weihaiwei we deprecated the movement as likely to put a weapon into the hands of the Chinese Government which might some day be used against us. But the friends of the scheme pooh-poohed the notion, and subsequently pointed with much triumph to the loyalty and steadfastness with which the First Chinese Regiment stuck to their duty and their officers during the recent operations in North China. That may be admitted, but it may also be pointed out that the circumstances were exceptional. We were then undertaking operations against the Boxers, who were said to be rebels by the Chinese Government, although they were on several occasions supported by the Chinese Imperial troops, and aided and encouraged by many high officials and princes. Had the soldiers of the First Chinese Regiment attempted to desert to the Boxers the latter would probably have slaughtered them out of hand for having accepted pay and worn the uniform of the hated *Fan-kuwei*. Moreover these Shantung men had little sympathy with the fanatic Boxers and had imbibed a pretty shrewd opinion as to the relative strength for offence of Chinese "braves" and disciplined foreign troops, and saw on which side their interests lay. But if the Governor of Shantung should at any time have needed their services and was willing to pay liberally for them, can it be doubted that they would quit the foreign service for the lax ways and easy work that mark the direction of all official affairs in China? We think not, and it was on this account, more than any other, that we were hostile to the employment of Chinese troops in China.

That such a temptation would come to the Chinese soldiers of His Britannic Majesty sooner or later we never doubted, and now something very like confirmation of this premonition is to hand. A Peking despatch to a Shanghai evening contemporary, dated the 2nd inst., appears to the effect that, hearing of the proposed disbandment of the First Chinese Regiment of Weihaiwei and the high degree of efficiency attained by them under the British officers, Prince Su, who is a Commandant of the Peking Gendarmerie, has been conferring lately with Sir ERNEST SATOW as to the advisability of enrolling one hundred men of the Weihaiwei Regiment in His Highness's newly organised gendarmerie to act as drill instructors. That the regiment is shortly to be disbanded there can be no doubt, for when on Coronation Day it was paraded before the new Commissioner, Mr. STEWART LOCKHART, during his address to the officers and men, he alluded to that occasion as the last opportunity he would have of reviewing them. Mr. LOCKHART awarded deserved praise to the regiment for its efficiency and good conduct, and especially to the officers who had brought it to such a creditable condition. It speaks volumes in

favour of the much abused British officer that he can, out of the apparently most slovenly and unpromising material, produce efficient and well set-up soldiers. The natives of Shantung are evidently better material for soldiers than the people of the southern provinces, and it is clear that, spite of the queue and other drawbacks, it is possible to transform them into smart troops. The men of the Hongkong Submarine Miners compare very badly with those of the First Chinese Regiment, and while allowing for the fact that the former are not subjected to the same discipline and drill as the latter it is not easy to imagine them as anything but a sloppy caricature of a soldier. Our objection to the enrolment of Chinese as soldiers, however, is not so much the difficulty of making them efficient and reliable, as the fact that, sooner or later, they would be sure to be drafted away to stiffen the Chinese Imperial forces or to act as drill-instructors in their own land. The Chinese, fortunately for the Western Powers, are not a military people, and, having regard to their vast numbers and bitter hostility to foreigners generally, we should be in no hurry to create a military spirit in the Central Kingdom. It may be urged that China can always engage foreign military officers as drill-instructors and thus raise an army disciplined and armed on the Western system, but such an army raised on their own soil, and really subject only to the will of the military mandarins, would never become formidable and would be always deteriorating. An army drilled and officered by Chinese soldiers who had for years been subject to Western discipline and training only, might, however, become quite a different engine if these men had caught the military spirit, as the members of the First Chinese Regiment appear to have done. For these reasons, we feel relieved rather than regretful that the first experiment of the kind is being abandoned, and we trust the British Government, in making future provision for the garrisoning of its possessions in the Farther East will be content to draw upon the resources within the British Empire, and relinquish all idea of employing aliens and mercenaries.

THE WOMAN MISSIONARY IN CHINA.

(Daily Press, 11th September.)

We notice that at a conference of the Bible Christian Society last month the statement was made by a speaker, who had come from China, that the missionaries in China, hearing that a lady was in training for medical missionary work in association with the Bible Christians' mission, asked the Conference to render all facilities to her departure for China as soon as she was qualified, "as the need for a lady doctor was now urgent in Yunnan." No comments seem to have been made adverse to the granting of this request, so that we may fairly assume that it stands a good chance of being acceded to. After the atrocities which formed so terrible a part of the Boxer rising of 1900, attention was freely drawn in that section of the Far Eastern Press which is not directly under missionary influence to the heavy responsibility resting on those societies which were responsible for sending into the interior of China white women or even on those which permitted its male workers to take with them far away from the reach of European civilisation their women and children. The opinion was widely expressed that it was not only the Chinese who needed to learn a lesson from

the events of 1900, and that in fact the teaching was still more necessary for such evangelising bodies as exposed women and children to awful risks. This journal was among those which uttered the hope that the lesson would not be altogether wasted. Recent pronouncements of the missionary societies have not done much to encourage such hopes. Yet it is nothing less than criminal for those Christian churches and sects which devote any of their energies to the task of converting China so to ignore the teaching of history and the advice of their well-wishers, not to mention the dictates of humanity. We are glad to see in the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, in the course of an article on the Hunan murders, an allusion to this very matter. The writer of the article fully recognises that it is impossible to prevent adult male enthusiasts from invading dangerous fields of missionary enterprise, as the history of eighteen centuries testifies. But he thinks that formal prohibition might have some effect in one direction, in that of keeping women and children from going to their death. "Public opinion would, we think," he continues, "sanction and support the action of any government which forbade women and children to go into places where the unspeakable might happen." Unfortunately public opinion in Britain and the United States, the two countries most concerned, does not seem to be easily educated up to this standpoint. The missionary bodies who are guilty (as we are bound to say) of allowing to go or sending defenceless human beings into places where the worst of fates may overtake them still get in their subscriptions and still content themselves with the stock expressions of "glorious fields," "bounteous harvests," and the like. Some have even ventured to glory in the "spilling of martyrs' blood," in a most terrible parody of religious enthusiasm. This is something far worse than ordinary blindness, for it is a blindness which wantonly sacrifices the lives of the innocent without the slightest advantage to offset them. There can be no doubt that the public, except for an entirely fanatical section, would, if it realised matters as they are, raise an effectual protest against the societies which are to blame. Were the dangers fully understood, all intelligent opinion would demand that women's missionary work in China shall in future be restricted to the coast-ports and that on no account shall European women, still less children, be allowed to go into the interior of China. As the writer in our Tientsin contemporary says, men of a certain type cannot be prevented even by legal prohibition, unless accompanied by persecution carried to extermination, from following what they think the divine call. But the same remark does not apply in the case of the women and children who have lost their lives in China. As certain missionary bodies have shown that they are deaf to the teachings of experience it is necessary for a higher authority to take it out of their power to do evil in the name of good.

The *N.-C. Daily News* reports a rumour in Shanghai native circles to the effect that Minister Tsai Chun's recent action at Tokyo of calling the Japanese police within the sacred precincts of the Chinese Legation raised such a storm of indignation at Peking because of Tsai Chun's lowering the dignity of China that numerous strongly-worded memorials were presented to the Throne denouncing the Minister. The result of this, according to a despatch from Peking, has been the sending of an Imperial Edict sternly censuring the Minister for his conduct, which will probably lead to H.E.'s resignation.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE IN THE FAR EAST.

(Daily Press, 12th September.)

That the United States of America are preparing to take full advantage of the changed conditions of foreign trade with China, resulting from the new commercial treaty, has been abundantly evidenced of late. Within the last few days we have received striking proof of the efforts which the States are preparing to make in order to gain as large a share as possible of the increasing trade out here. At the beginning of this week we learnt that a steamship was being fitted out at Seattle to sail on the 15th November on a six months' cruise to Russia, China, Japan, the Philippines, the Straits Settlements, India, Mauritius, South Africa, Australia, and Hawaii. On board the *Oregon* is to carry a party of American manufacturers and a collection of exhibits of articles suitable for trade in these countries. This scheme, like that which is to be carried out shortly of an exhibition of American manufactures at Shanghai, seems excellent, and other commercial nations would do well to follow the example of the United States. Our London correspondent, in the telegram which appears in our issue of to-day, announces an even more significant sign of American enterprise. A combination has been formed by the great firms of Messrs. KOUNTZE Brothers, Messrs. VERMILY & Co., Messrs. BROWN Brothers & Co., Messrs. A. BELMONT & Co. and CORNELIUS VANDERBILT to run a new line of steamships between New York and the ports of Asia. For the present the company, which will go by the name of the American Asiatic Steamship Company and will be represented in the Far East by the well known firm of SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., will of necessity charter steamers for its use, but in time will either buy vessels or (as our correspondent reports, but this is doubted by those who should know best in Hongkong) build special boats for the new line. The importance of such a venture cannot be overestimated, and when, as must one day happen, in spite of all the opposition now offered, the Isthmian Canal is actually constructed, the service will be of even greater significance. A point which is not alluded to in our telegram, but which most certainly must be taken into account, is that the firms who make up the new combination are the same as those which are interested in the Canton-Hankow Railway, now actually on its way to becoming a fact. The American Asiatic Company, we learn, in view of the present high rate of freightage, intends to carry out its own material for the construction of the railway, the building of which, we cannot doubt, had some weight at least in determining the various firms interested in starting their new scheme. It will readily be seen how immensely the new project affects Hongkong. If it succeeds we have a most serious competitor for the trade of Canton and the country beyond, but on the other hand the fresh impetus given to that trade should be such that Hongkong and British merchants must benefit materially from the share which they take in it, unless they are to prove utterly lacking in enterprise. In this connection we should like to ask once more, What of the Kowloon-Canton Railway? Is it ever to become a reality, and if so are the promoters going to wait until Canton trade has been, as far as possible, tempted to go in other directions? It is many years now since we have heard talk in this Colony about a line between Kowloon and Canton, the name of

a very prominent firm being mentioned in connection with the scheme. But it is evident that the firm in question is not very anxious about the matter. Did Hongkong belong to another nation interested in the South China trade, doubtless the railway would have been built by now, and probably by the Government itself. Of such an idea would not be in consonance with the history of Hongkong, built up by British merchants in spite of the discouragement of the Government instead of them being aided by Government to the best of its ability. It is easy to point with complacency to what has been achieved here. We had no serious rivals in the past. We have now at least two, one commercial and the other political. Neither America nor France is likely to be half-hearted in carrying out its schemes.

THE RETURN OF H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Henry A. Blake, G.C.M.G., returned to the Colony on the 9th inst., accompanied by Lady Blake and Miss Blake, after a holiday spent in England. The party left Hongkong by the P. and O. s.s. *Valetta* on the 4th of January last. They arrived here on board the s.s. *Empress of Japan*, having made the return journey by way of Canada. The *Empress* was signalled at 7.50 a.m. and steamed into the Harbour shortly before 9 o'clock, flying the Governor's flag. Salutes were exchanged between the *Empress* and H.M.S. *Amphitrite*. By this time a great number of people had congregated at Blake Pier to welcome His Excellency. A guard of honour of 100 men from the Hongkong Regiment under the command of Major Berger and headed by the band marched from the Barracks and lined up in front of the Pier; musical selections being played at intervals until the party came ashore, which was not until 9.45. A body of police was on parade at the Pier and along the route thence to Government House, a constable being stationed every twenty paces apart. In all there were about 170 police turned out. Mr. F. J. Badeley, Captain Superintendent, was in command, assisted by Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, Deputy Captain Superintendent, Inspector H. G. Baker, Inspector Williamson, and Inspector Withers. Chairs from Government House, each carried by four coolies in livery, were in readiness at the Pier to convey the party home.

About half-past nine H. E. Major-General Sir W. J. Gascoigne, K.C.M.G., and suite arrived in rickshas and were received with the general salute. His Excellency inspected the guard and afterwards made his way on to the Pier where there was now a large number of military officers, members of Council and Government officials assembled. Blake Pier, it should be mentioned, was prettily decked for the occasion with palms and evergreens, arranged under the direction of Mr. W. J. Luther of the Botanical and Afforestation Department; while along the centre of the Pier was laid a broad strip of red cloth. Among those present were His Honour W. Meigh Goodman, Chief Justice; His Honour A. G. W. P. J. Wodehouse, Puisne Judge; Hon. Sir Henry S. Berkeley, Attorney-General; Commodore Robinson; Colonel the Hon. R. H. Bervie, R.W.F.; Major Denny, P.A.A.G.B.; Captain the Hon. H. W. Trefusis, A.P.C.; Right Rev. Bishop Piazzoli; Hon. W. Cha ham, Director of Public Works; Hon. A. M. Thomson, Colonial Treasurer; Hon. Dr. Clark, Medical Officer of Health; Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G.; Hon. Wei A. Yuk, Hon. R. Shewan, Hon. G. W. F. Payfair, Hon. C. S. Sharp, Mr. J. W. Atkinson, P.C.M.O.; Mr. C. McI. Messer, Acting Registrar-General; Mr. E. A. Hewett; Mr. H. P. Tooker; Mr. J. W. Norton Kyshe, Registrar; Mr. F. A. Hazeland, Police Magistrate; Mr. J. H. Kemp, Acting Police Magistrate; Mr. E. C. Lewis, Acting Postmaster-General; Dr. J. C. Thomson, Mr. W. Poate, Mr. F. Maitland, Mr. H. H. Gompertz, Sr. Conselheiro A. G. Romano, Sr. J. J. Leiria, Chev. Z. Volpicelli, Mr. Fung Wa Chun,

Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Mr. Ho Fook and other leading members of the Chinese community.

At a quarter to ten o'clock the Governor and party left the *Empress* on the steam launch *Victoria* under the escort of Police Launch No. 1, Inspector Biley in command and a few minutes afterwards drew up alongside Blake Pier, their arrival being signalled by a salute from the shore battery. His Excellency wore a steel-grey morning coat and silk hat and looked very well after his holiday, a remark which also applies to Lady Blake and Miss Blake. Accompanying them in the launch were the Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G., who wore the resplendent uniform of Colonial Secretary; Mr. R. F. Johnston, Private Secretary; and Captain Basil R. H. Taylor, Assistant Harbour Master. His Excellency shook hands all round, as did also Lady and Miss Blake. One of the first to welcome the ladies was Mrs. Volpicelli, wife of the Italian Consul, who presented to each a beautiful bouquet of flowers. Greetings over and a few bars of the National Anthem having been played, the Governor made a formal inspection of the guard of honour. Then the party took chairs and went off to Government House under an escort of eight Sikh constables in charge of Sergeant Garrard, who has escorted forty-seven Government parties during the past four-and-a-half years. The route followed was Connaught Road to Murray Road, thence by Garden Road to Upper Albert Road, and so home. As before mentioned, the route was lined with police. Only Mr. May and Mr. Johnston accompanied the party to Government House.

In view of the Governor's return, Government House and grounds had been thoroughly overhauled under the direction of Sergeant W. G. Gerrard. For a time, however, His Excellency will live at the new Peak Residence, which is now ready for occupancy.

PRESENTATION TO MAJOR-GENERAL GASCOIGNE.

SOUVENIR OF THE KING'S PARK.

The members of the Coronation Committee met in the Legislative Council Chamber at noon on Saturday, the 6th inst., for the purpose of presenting H.E. Major-General Gascoigne, K.C.M.G., with a memento of the occasion of His Excellency's turning the first sod of the King's Park at Kowloon on Wednesday, 6th August last. Besides His Excellency, there were present—Lady Gascoigne, Hon. Mrs. Bertie, His Honour W. Meigh Goodman, Mrs. Goodman, and Miss Goodman, Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G., Hon. Sir H. S. Berkeley, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., Capt. the Hon. H. W. Trefusis, Hon. W. (batham), Hon. Dr. Clark, Hon. C. S. Sharp, Hon. R. Shewan, Hon. C. W. Dickson, Hon. G. W. F. Payfair, and Messrs. F. J. Badeley, E. A. Hewett, D. F. Brown, R. C. Wilcox, H. N. Mody, F. H. Sharp, W. Poate, W. Ianby, A. J. Raymond, A. H. Skelton, T. H. Reid, Fung Wa Chun, and R. F. Johnston.

His Honour the CHIEF JUSTICE, chairman of the Committee, in presenting His Excellency with a massive silver bowl, beautifully chased and standing on a blackwood pedestal, said:—Your Excellency, I believe it is the usual custom at such functions as the laying of a foundation stone to present the gentleman who lays that stone with a silver trowel or some such memento of the occasion. When your Excellency was good enough to turn the first sod of the King's Park at Kowloon, the only implements you used were a spade and a wheelbarrow. Now, a spade is not a thing one would specially select for presentation. The proverb "Call a spade a spade" rather suggests that there is no romance. And, indeed, at first sight it might seem that a barrow was not an object easily lending itself to artistic treatment by a silversmith. But we consulted Mr. Turner, and in the event Mr. Bird was kind enough to prepare a charming sketch of an ornamental barrow, which we put into the hands of a local British firm to reproduce as a silver trowel. Unfortunately, that firm was dependent on Chinese workmen, and although the Chinese are most ingenious and clever in the production of silver ornaments of a class with which they are familiar, on this occasion the result was most unsatisfactory. Your Excellency will remem-

ber that on 6th August, when, after much persecution by the elements, we were at last favoured with a fine afternoon, and the first sod of the King's Park was successfully turned, I informed you that the Committee regretted that the souvenir we had intended to present was not yet finished, but that we hoped to be able to hand it to you a little later on. It is but right that I should say that both the honorary secretary and I have done all we could to expedite the completion of the barrow; but after much waiting it became quite clear, early this week, that the work was being most unreasonably delayed, if indeed the Chinese workmen were capable of satisfactorily executing the order at all. Your Excellency's term of administration of the Government of this Colony is nearly over, and in the result we felt obliged to abandon the idea of getting the barrow at all. We therefore ask you to accept a memento of another kind instead, and beg your acceptance of a silver bowl which is, at least, a creditable specimen of Chinese workmanship and design, and which bears a suitable inscription commemorative of the function in connection with the King's Park. Allow me to add that we shall all remember the kind manner in which both Lady Gascoigne and your Excellency came forward on that occasion to make the function a success, in spite of the fact that on three successive previous occasions it had had to be postponed. (Applause.)

HIS EXCELLENCY, who on rising was greeted with applause, said in reply—Chief Justice, I beg to thank you most heartily for the very kind words you have addressed to me, and, gentlemen, I beg to thank you with my whole heart for the kindness with which you have received these words. Gentlemen, I cannot sufficiently express myself in gratitude for the princely present, this very handsome, beautiful bowl, that you have presented to myself and my wife. Believe me when I say that we shall ever regard it not only as a souvenir of the Coronation, but, still more precious to us, as a souvenir of the universal kindness, the universal friendship, and the universal good feeling which she and I both have experienced during the four happy years we have spent in Hongkong. Gentlemen, when I look back to the Coronation I confess that I am very proud indeed to have been associated with you at that period. It was a very anxious period. First of all we had the deep anxiety—the deep national anxiety—which we shared with the rest of the Empire. That, happily, passed away, but after it had gone we had our own minor anxieties, occasioned, as the Chief Justice has said, by the unusual inclemency of the worst season that I certainly ever remember, and I believe I am right in saying, the worst season within the recollection of many of you who can date back for longer than I do myself. Still, it is a pleasant thought to me to think that in spite of the utmost difficulties—because we had great difficulties to encounter—we successfully carried out every item of our original programme. It is true that two of the items were somewhat marred by the heavy rains that came on. The children's tea was somewhat marred by the heavy rain that came on in the middle of it, but still a very large number of children came, although had it not been for the rain we should have had a good number more. Still, it was a great success. The other item, which I regret still more, because it was the people's night, was the marrying of the night of the illuminations. The illuminations were undoubtedly marred towards the latter end by the fearful rain that came down. But I am glad to think that there was a couple of hours during which the people had an opportunity of seeing for themselves what had been done for them by the Committee. Everything it was possible for the energy and the brain of man to do, backed up by money, was done, and the people were able to see for themselves that that was the case, although, unfortunately, the latter part of it was marred. With these two exceptions, after many postponements to hinder us, as the Chief Justice has just said, the Committee still stuck to their programme manfully; and I am proud and glad to think we carried through every item of it. It will ever be a recollection of pride to me and my wife, and I will cherish his very handsome souvenir long after our names are forgotten in Hongkong—(cries of "No, no!")—and it will be a souvenir to us not only of the Coronation of King Edward

VII. but also a recollection of the great kindness and friendship we have received here in Hongkong. (Applause) I wish to say one thing before I conclude, and it is this: I was immensely impressed by the generosity and liberality with which the appeal for subscriptions by the Committee was met both by Europeans and by Chinese. It was no matter of surprise to me that this should be so, because whenever money is wanted for any public purpose Hongkong has certainly shown itself ready to take more than a front place; but I do think, seeing the difficulties we had to overcome, that for the people to come forward in the liberal and generous way they did with their money was certainly a marvellous exhibition of liberality and generosity. Gentlemen, I do not want to detain you any longer, but believe me when I say that this bowl far exceeds in magnificence anything we could have expected in any sort of way as a little ark of the small trouble myself and my wife took at that time. I am deeply grateful to you, deeply grateful to the Committee, to the Chief Justice, who, at my earnest request, took upon himself, with his very many other duties, the immense amount of labour required by being chairman of that Committee, and to the executive officers and to the hon. secretary especially—(applause)—my thanks are due. There is no doubt that these gentlemen undertook an enormous amount of personal trouble, and I think we may congratulate ourselves, as I said in the Legislative Council only the other day, that in spite of all the difficulties, in spite of all the drawbacks, Hongkong carried itself with a dignity befitting such a rising and such a prosperous Colony. Gentlemen, I beg to thank you with my whole heart. (Applause.)

This concluded the ceremony, and the bowl was then inspected by His Excellency and others present. On a small shield graven on one side of the bowl is the following inscription:—Presented to His Excellency Major-General Sir W. J. Gascoigne, K.C.M.G., Officer Administering the Government of Hongkong, as a memento of the turning of the first sod of the King's Park, Kowloon, 6th August, 1902.

THE HEALTH OF HONGKONG.

During the two days ending at noon on the 8th inst. one fresh case of plague occurred, the sufferer being a Japanese residing in Praya East. No case has been reported since then. The year's figures are now:—565 cases (6 Europeans, 539 Chinese, 20 other Asiatics), 552 deaths (4 Europeans, 533 Chinese, 15 other Asiatics).

Last week's figures for communicable disease in the Colony were:—Plague 1 (Chinese, in Victoria), fatal; cholera 3 (Chinese, 1 in Victoria), all fatal; enteric fever 2 (European, 1 in Victoria); small-pox 1 (Chinese), fatal.

A NEW AMERICAN-ASIATIC VENTURE.

Our London correspondent telegraphed on the 10th inst.:—"The American Asiatic Steamship Company is about to start a service of steamers between New York and Asiatic ports, using chartered vessels until specially built liners are ready. The promoters of the new company include the following firms:—Messrs. Kountze, Vermilye, Brown, Belmont, and Cornelius Vanderbilt. The Oriental agents will be Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Co."

On enquiry here we were informed that the American Asiatic Steamship Company has just been registered in New York. The full designations of the firms mentioned are Messrs. Kountze Brothers, Messrs. Vermilye & Co., Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Messrs. A. Belmont & Co., and Cornelius Vanderbilt. Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co. are the managers of the Company in New York as well as the Eastern agents. The above are the firms interested in the Canton-Hankow Railway, the material for which will all be carried from America by the Company's steamers. Vessels will be chartered as required, and the Company may buy others. Our correspondent's statement about "specially built liners" is in the circumstances hardly likely to be accurate, we learn. The Company elect to ship the railway material by their own steamers because of the present high rate freightage.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CONTINGENT.

The contingent, which is expected back to the Colony towards the end of the present month, has made rather a good name for itself at home in the matter of water polo matches, according to a letter we have received from our correspondent, dated Alexandra Palace, 8th August. They won a team race on the 5th, and on the 6th, at an entertainment provided at the new Aldershot baths by the London Rifle Brigade Volunteers, won by the creditable score of three goals to nil. The game was very fast, and told greatly on the Hongkong lot, who were out of training; that they were able to gain such a decisive victory, however, says much for their natorial capabilities. The team was—Sergeant T. Meek, Field Battery; Corporal C. E. A. Hance, Field Battery; Corporal R. Henderson, Field Battery; Corporal H. A. Lammert, Field Battery; Bombadier R. Lapsley, Field Battery; Gunner A. A. Alves, Field Battery; and Gunner A. E. Alves, Field Battery. The goals were made by A. Alves (1) and Henderson (2). Lieut. Armstrong, also of the Field Battery, was unable to play on account of a recent illness, the doctor forbidding him to run any risk of catching a chill.

We are privately informed that a member of the contingent had a stroke of paralysis whilst in England, and temporarily lost the power of speech. The gift was restored again, but he now stammers, and also shows the effect of the malady in a contraction of the right side of the face.

THE CHENCHOU MURDER.

A correspondent sends to the *N.-C. Daily News* the following details of the murder of Messrs. Bruce and Lewis at Chenchou. He dates his letter Changté, Hunan, 18th August:—

The teacher and cook have arrived from the above city and from them we have the following additional information concerning the murder of Messrs. Bruce and Lewis on the 15th of August. For weeks the cholera has been depopulating the cities along the Yuan River. In Changté they died daily by the score, and from reliable reports the same can be said of the cities west of here. Chenchou is built on a hillside and in the centre of the city is a famous spring from which the people obtain much of their water. This was reported to have been poisoned by the foreigners and hence the high death-rate. For a few days before the trouble, talk of evil intentions could be freely heard on the street, but the foreigners did not consider it of sufficient importance to speak to the officials about it.

On Friday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, Mr. Lewis was studying with his teacher and Mr. Bruce was in his room across the hall, when, "in an instant," the house and street became crowded with people. Mr. Bruce at once sent to the Chihfu for protection, but it was too late. They drew him by his hair out of the room and into the yard where, with clubs, stones, knives, swords, and torture, they soon killed him.

Mr. Lewis and his teacher went out at the back door into the yard and started to climb up on an old shed, when a stroke from a sp ar brought the former to the ground. With the same instruments as used above his body was soon beyond recognition. Eyes were knocked out and the bodies otherwise mutilated beyond recording here. After this the mob destroyed all foreign books and other articles they could not use. The trunks and boxes were broken open, but not any of the poison could be found. When the crowd had almost disappeared, the Chihfu arrived and had the bodies moved into their respective rooms.

A few facts are worthy of notice.

(a).—On the same street and a few doors away were stationed soldiers for their protection.

(b).—To the rear and adjoining the mission compounds was a military camp.

(c).—The Fu and Hsien yamens were within a reasonable distance to grant relief.

(d).—The Chihhsien was the same man who was in Changté in 1900 and refused to turn his hand to help us. It remains to be seen whether such a man shall be allowed to direct the affairs of a district in which foreigners reside.

The deputy postal clerk from Yochou was in the city and had just established an office and intended to open other offices in the principal cities between there and Kweiyang, Kweichow. After the mob left the chapel, they demolished the office, and beat the clerk and postmaster so that the former will likely die as a result of his injuries. The postmaster is the son of an intelligent and friendly military official of Changtê.

The N.-C. Daily News also publishes the following letter, dated 19th August, which was received by the Rev. J. W. Stevenson, Deputy Director of the China Inland Mission, from Mr. H. B. Stewart, then en route to Chênchou:—

I am nearing Taotien, and as part of my guard will be changed there, I propose to write such particulars of the death of our friends as I have been able to obtain since Sunday. Mr. Bruce's cook, the bearer of the letter of which I sent you a copy, reached us at 3 p.m. on Sunday, having come down in a day and a half. After questioning him closely I concluded that there could be no doubt of our friends being dead. I informed Captain Davidson of the *Snipe* of the matter, and as Chihfu was on the German boat, we immediately went across and reported the matter to him. He himself made a copy of Chang's letter, protested his utter sorrow, said it was an offence against God—but, it came under the jurisdiction of Chênchou. To this I readily assented; but suggested that as I intended to go to Chênchou it was his duty to see that I was sufficiently protected, and properly received at my destination. He replied that they would do whatever I wished, and requested me to go to the Hsien, who would make all arrangements. I did this, and the Hsien promised to do everything. About 9 p.m. he sent word that they had secured a boat, but the price of it was 22,000 cash. I replied to this that as the expenses would have to be borne by the Chênchou officials I would leave it to the mandarin to do as he pleased. Later, as the boat provided was unsuitable, I requested that it might be changed, and this was immediately done. A gunboat will escort me right through, and relays of the soldiers who, I understand, are to attend to my personal wants, I thought it best to make it clear that I was to be sent officially, fearing that otherwise I should not have access to the officials at Chênchou. On Monday morning, while I was waiting on the British gunboat for my boat to be changed, Mr. Tsai, Mr. Bruce's teacher, arrived, and from him I was able to gather some details. Here let me say that in addition to the evangelist's letter, I now have accounts from four men. These men all came down at different times, and each one tells the same story. There is a slight variation as to the manner of Lewis's death which I shall refer to again. Mr. Tsai, the teacher, says that rumours to the effect that the foreigners had poisoned the wells had been rife for some time, the story being that he, Tsai, had been heavily bribed by the foreigners to carry out their evil designs. Our friends were frequently urged to go to the yamen, but just as often refused to do so, saying, "Our trust is in God; there is no need to run away." They also frequently had prayer with the Christians. At 3 p.m. on Friday, 15th August, Bruce evidently realised that trouble was brewing, for he sent to the yamen for help. I have just questioned the cook as to what it was that caused Mr. Bruce to send for help at that particular time, the crowd not yet having assembled. He says that word had come that the shops on the streets were putting up their shutters, and that men were assembling to kill the foreigners. The man left for the yamen immediately, but he had not been gone ten minutes before the people arrived. Before he got back all was over. Mr. Tsai says that when the crowd came Mr. Bruce went to the door to speak to them, and was attacked at once. Mr. Tsai went to his help, but was seized and his clothes torn. I asked him if Bruce called out, or said anything at all. He says he called out something, but doesn't know what it was. Bruce must have fallen very quickly. He was beaten with sticks and struck with swords until he was covered with wounds; his face was battered beyond recognition. Tsai seems to have saved his head from sword cuts by means of Mr. Lewis's wash basin. Mr. Lewis, hearing the rush, ran to the back, and clambered

to the top of a small shed. Just here the variation referred to above comes in. The cook says that Lewis, hearing that Bruce was dead, seemed to lose heart and came down. He was at once killed and mutilated. Tsai says that just as Mr. Lewis got to the roof he was speared and fell down, being killed at once. As Tsai's story is corroborated by two others, I take it to be the true one. One man says that as Mr. Lewis fell he looked heavenward and seemed to be praying.

Tsai, the teacher, escaped with a few bruises; Chang, the evangelist, is badly injured, but decided to stay by the dead bodies until some one should arrive. When the Fu reached the chapel, half an hour after being sent for, he found Mr. Bruce's body lying in the middle of the street. He took hold of his hand to ascertain if he were still alive; finding him to be dead he ordered the body to be carried into the hall. Later, the Hsien provided coffins. All the men who have come down greatly blame the officials, especially the military men, who, they say, simply shut their eyes to what was going on. There is a military yamen just behind the hall; twenty or thirty men could have saved the place, but the officer refused to send them. Another officer said he couldn't send men without orders from the Fu. The Hsien had plenty of work to save the Imperial Post Office. He arrived just in time to save the life of the post clerk, a Eurasian. If my informants are to be believed, he is about the only one of the officials who acted with any promptness.

In addition to Mr. Chang, two other church members were injured. The evangelist, teachers, and some church members seem to have stood loyally by our friends. On the day of the riot, just after breakfast, the evangelist for the last time exhorted them to escape. Mr. Bruce replied: "We are not at all afraid, but if you have any fears go and stay in the Hsien yamen." And the old man, knowing all the danger, stood by right to the end.

I asked Mr. Tsai if he would go back with me, but he had been badly scared and was unwilling to do so. He asked me to delay three or four days until things became quiet again. But with Mr. Chang waiting for some one to bury the dead, and not knowing when Quirnbach would be back, I determined to go on. No doubt by the time I arrive the reaction will have set in, and things will be quiet. If no place suitable for permanent burial can be found within two or three days I will have the bodies interred temporarily.

In the meantime I will gather as much information as possible. I already have the name of the man in whose opium shop the plans were arranged.

A man named Wang beat the signal for attack, and another Wang is the ringleader. The lower story of the Hall is wrecked, and everything stolen. I will send letters down as frequently as possible, and will allow the date of my return to Changtê to be determined by circumstances.

It is reported from Hankow, says the N.-C. Daily News in its Notes on Native Affairs, that when it became known in Changsha, the capital of Hunan, that a British gunboat, with British Consular officials on board, was on its way to Chênchou, the scene of the recent massacre of British missionaries, the Governor of the province, the notorious Conservative, Yü Lien-san (who is well-known amongst Chinese as one of the favourite protégés of the notorious ex-Prince Tuan and King Yi) became so apprehensive of approaching calamities at the hands of the "Western Barbarians" on his precious carcass, that he sent profuse apologies and an abject appeal to the British Consul at Hankow begging that the gunboat should not be allowed to proceed to Chênchou, declaring that as he had already captured ten men alleged to have been implicated in the massacre of Messrs. Bruce and Lewis, and in the destruction of their chapel, and had denounced to the Throne the prefect and district magistrate of Chênchou, requesting that they may be cashiered and dismissed the service for negligence and inability to protect the missionaries of Chênchou, this ought to satisfy the British Government which should allow the Chinese to deal with the matter themselves, especially as the Taotai of the Chen-Yuan Intendancy had been already sent to the spot to investigate matters and restore

order. Of course, the usual stereotyped phrases of the "hostility of the natives of Hunan living on the route of the progress of the British gunboat and the apprehension that the invasion of a foreign man-of-war into the interior would rouse the whole province," and like excuses dear to the heart of the ordinary mandarin, had their place in Governor Yü Lien-san's appeal; but his chagrin and terror must have been great when he learnt that before his appeal had got to the hands of the British authorities at Hankow the British gunboat was already half-way on her road to Chênchou. Taken on the whole, Governor Yü Lien-san's anti-foreignism and conservatism are well-known to his compatriots throughout the whole of China, and it is strange that he was not made to suffer like his brother Boxers—some of whom were not so active as himself in the propaganda in 1900—but was allowed to retain his Governorship of Hunan. Had foreigners not been misled by the glamour of the "cordial reception" given to them in 1901 by the time-serving Mandarins of Hunan, from Governor Yü Lien-san downwards, the massacre of Chênchou would never have happened. For from private letters received from Chênchou relatives by certain Hunanese officials residing in Shanghai, the attack on the clerks of the Imperial Chinese Post was only an excuse to cover the deeper design of driving foreigners out of that part of Hunan.

MR. STEWART LOCKHART ON THE WEIHAWEI REGIMENT.

On Coronation day, the 9th August last, the First Chinese Regiment at Weihaiwei was reviewed by the Commissioner, Mr. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, our late Colonial Secretary. The men, about 700 strong, presented a very fine appearance, and many regrets at their approaching disappearance were heard. After the usual salute, Mr. Stewart Lockhart addressed the Regiment as follows:—

"Major Bruce, Officers, Non-commissioned officers, and men of the First Chinese Regiment, if I may be allowed, I desire to congratulate you on your very smart appearance on this auspicious day, and to thank you, on behalf of the residents of Weihaiwei, for having afforded us this opportunity of seeing you on parade. I regret—indeed we all regret—that this may be the last occasion on which we shall have such an opportunity. It is not for me to criticise the policy of disbanding a regiment which has never failed, when called upon, to do its duty, and to do it in a manner of which any regiment might be proud. When the frontier troubles arose at Weihaiwei, the Regiment was called upon, while still in its infancy, to quell them—a most invidious task, when it is remembered that the men were natives of the very districts of which the inhabitants had presumed to offer armed resistance. But, notwithstanding all difficulties, the Regiment behaved in a manner which commanded general approbation. Again, when the troubles arose in the North, the services of the Regiment were once more requisitioned, and whatever prejudiced critics may say, the fact remains, that in the opinion of those free from bias, the Regiment not only proved itself worthy of those who had devoted their time and energy to its training, but showed itself capable of holding its own with troops long accustomed to the profession of arms. There are not many regiments so young in years that can show a record so satisfactory. I would recommend those who wish to know in detail the history of the Regiment to read the interesting book written by one of the officers of the Regiment, Captain Baines, which is enjoying a fate not always accorded to books, of having reached a second edition. But not only is a military record of the Regiment a good one; its civil record, of which I am more competent to speak, is also remarkable. Ever since my arrival here as Commissioner I have been struck by the excellent behaviour of the men. I venture to say that no other garrison in the world could show a better record than that of the Chinese Regiment. There has been practically no crime of any sort, though the garrison has numbered 1,300 men. One of the first things I was told when I came here, was that the men of the Chinese Regiment would give a great deal of trouble. That

prophecy still remains unfulfilled. Such a record as this is a very good indication of the excellence of the non-commissioned officers of the Regiment, and of the high standard of discipline that must prevail. I am glad to have this opportunity of testifying to the good work done by the British N.C.O's., and also by the Chinese N.C.O's., who are entitled to a share of the credit for such satisfactory results. The successful training of Chinese N.C.O's. is a feather in the cap of the British officers responsible for it. Major Bruce and officers, you have shown what the British officer, who has been much decimated of late, can accomplish under circumstances the most unpromising. The material at your disposal was of the rawest. In a short space of time you have converted a raw lot of country-bumpkins into the smart well-disciplined force we see before us, which has done good work in the field, and proved itself remarkable for its good behaviour. You must not be discouraged because, through disbandment, you see the excellent result of your strenuous labours gradually disappearing. You have proved yourselves such ready moulders of raw material that your country will not forget your good work, but will know where to find the right men for similar work, when the occasion arises, as it most certainly will."

SINGAPORE'S WATER FAMINE.

On the 1st inst. about sixteen of the leading gentlemen of the Chinese community waited upon the President of the Singapore Municipality for the purpose of impressing upon him the great inconvenience caused to the poor by reason of the scarcity of water. The first suggestion put forward was that the number of stand pipes in the congested districts be increased so that every person going for water may have a chance of filling his tub before the mains are closed. The next suggestion was that, in addition to the morning and evening supply, the mains should be opened from noon till one p.m. The question of the closing of the wells was touched upon, and the deputation made a strong point of the fact that building operations are largely retarded owing to want of water which the closed wells would have supplied. It is perhaps not generally known that the school going population are not the least sufferers from the drought. Should it continue, each pupil will henceforth have to carry his supply of drinking water to school with him. Another point touched upon was the amount of water that the Tanjong Pagar Dock and the other suppliers of water to ships are allowed to purchase at a reduced rate when the people of the town are suffering from drought. It is alleged that these concerns pay 16 cents per ton for water, which is re-sold \$1 per ton, and that they take away 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 per month in that manner. This, it was contended, should not be permitted under the present circumstances.

As a keynote to how some ignorant and doubtless mischievous Chinese feel on the matter, the *Straits Times* remarks, it may be noted that a notice was posted upon the walls of the Chinese protectorate last night offering a reward for the Governor's head. The police, it may be added, are not in the least alarmed over this interesting incident, and little official attention has been paid to it.

The same paper also says:—The inevitable occurred last evening (the 2nd inst.) when two opposing parties of Chinamen and Malays—both clamouring for water—entered into a gruesome conflict at the hydrant opposite the Victoria Bridge School, Victoria Street, and the fight for the water lasted for upwards of half an hour. The quarrelling started at about half-past four o'clock, half an hour before the time for turning on the vesper hour's supply of water. All the men had buckets, and of course the row originated in a scramble for the first serve. In less time than it takes to write it, buckets were crashing on the heads of the water-collectors with a loud din, sticks were freely requisitioned, and stones were flying about in hundreds. Several men were slightly injured. One was taken to the hospital by the police, and released.

The *Singapore Free Press* of the 4th inst. writes:—One fact with regard to the water

famine seems to have hitherto escaped notice, and that is that last week the death rate was lower than that of the corresponding week last year, the figures being respectively 43.65 and 49.88. Considering that the rate has been very high of late, the drop at such a time as the present cannot fail to be hailed as a satisfactory sign. There is no doubt that when the rain comes, as come it must in good earnest, the mortality returns will show a decided increase on the present figures. It is generally so in the case of heavy rains after a prolonged drought.

POPULATION OF FEDERATED MALAYA.

The *Malay Mail* writes:—The results of the census of the Federated Malay States, held on the night of the 28th February, 1901, are now issued in a volume which fully justifies the opening words embodied in it, that this is the first complete census that has ever been taken of these States.

A satisfactory and noteworthy feature of the occasion has been the lack of all disturbance, arising from suspicion of possible further financial burdens to come, on the part of these amongst whom the enumerators had to wend their weary way. It appears that the majority of the inhabitants submitted to the attentions of these with a good grace, and—to quote the words of the report—this not unnoteworthy fact speaks for itself of the belief and confidence reposed by all races living here in the Government Proclamations that were issued to warn the people. Generally speaking, the people viewed the taking of the census with more or less indifference and made their returns honestly.

The following figures will explain briefly the relative numerical positions of the various nationalities now, as compared with 1891. Europeans and Americans have increased 8.3 per cent; Eurasians, 10.8 per cent; Malays and other natives of the Archipelago, 34.5 per cent; Chinese 83.4 per cent; Tamils and other races, 140.6 per cent.

The highest proportional increase is that of the Tamils and other Indians: Europeans have doubled, as have, practically, the Chinese, with a much larger total Malays, it is satisfactory to note, show a normal increase, due, let us hope, to better conditions of life under their present rulers. But perhaps the most significant feature of the census is the total shown for Chinese. These now outnumber the Malays of all classes in Perak and Selangor by 10 fewer than 76,036, the latter State being chiefly responsible for the increase. Tamils show the greatest proportional increase in Negri Sembilan, with Selangor a good second, whilst the returns for Perak are significant in the same direction. Of minor races, Japanese, Cingalese, Arabs, and Siamese have been the chief immigrants, the above order representing the ratio of increase.

It is noteworthy that there is an increase of 10 persons to the square mile in the States since the last census, and that the largest increase (27 persons to the square mile) is in Selangor.

Satisfactory as it is to note the rapid rise of population in our States, it is, unfortunately, mainly an illusive increase; for it is the stream of Chinese immigrants who continually come but to go that swell the total. So remarkable has been this influx of Chinese labour for the tin mines that we now find that the Malays themselves are outnumbered in the Federated States, and especially so in Perak and Selangor. Now the Chinese are a wonderfully industrious and thrifty race, willing and able to assist in the rapid development of a country, however backward they may be at home, but the fact that a vast majority of them are merely visitors lends an element of instability and uncertainty to our States which we would fain see removed. It is not an inspiring sight to see territory being developed over the heads of its inhabitants, who are content to look calmly on, and who do not seem to be roused by that spirit of emulation which one would expect to see. The Government is doing what it can to persuade the Malay to take an interest in his own country and welfare, and let us hope that the near future will show that the efforts made are being appreciated.

SIAM'S FINANCES.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, Siam's Financial Adviser has issued his report on the Budget for the current year 121 (1902-03). At the outset he deals with the actual accounts of the year 119 the result of which has already been published. The estimated revenue was Tcs. 33,600,000, and the actual Tcs. 35,611,366, while the estimated surplus of Tcs. 330,034 became Tcs. 3,770,049. Mr. Rivett-Carnac remarks on this:—Out of this gross surplus His Majesty has decided to appropriate a sum of Tcs. 3,000,000 for the creation of a "Special Reserve Fund" to be devoted to railway construction or other emergent objects which it might in some years be otherwise difficult to provide for out of the ordinary revenue of the Kingdom. The net surplus for the year 119 will therefore be Tcs. 770,049. The satisfactory result shown by the above figures is attributable partly to the fact that the revenue for the year 119 included the revenue for the last three months of the year 118 of the Province of Puket, the accounts of which were received too late for incorporation in the books for the appropriate year, partly to the improvement in the revenue of the Kingdom under the heads, paddy, field-tax, fisheries, forests, tin, judicial stamps, and capitation-tax, and partly to saving under expenditure heads.

The Budget estimates for the past year showed an estimated revenue of 35½ million Ticals and a deficit of Tcs. 2,574,588 due to the inclusion at the last moment of Tcs. 2,800,000 for the payment of the award in the railway arbitration. The Financial Adviser says:—Notwithstanding that it has been found necessary to make a further allotment during the past year of Tcs. 2,000,000 for railway construction, and that the expenditure on cremation ceremonies and in connection with His Majesty's Tours to Java and Pitsanuloke has been considerably in excess of the amount provided in the Budget, it is probable that the accounts for the year, when finally closed, will not show a deficit in excess of that estimated, which will be easily met out of the large cash reserves at the disposal of the Government.

The estimates for the year 121 stand as follows:—

Revenue	Ticals 39,000,000
Expenditure	" 38,971,271
Surplus	" 28,729

The following statement compares the revenue of the Kingdom for the three years 119, 120, and 121:—

Actual revenue, 119	Ticals 35,611,366
Estimated revenue, 120	" 35,500,000
Estimated revenue, 121	" 39,000,000

Notwithstanding that the estimates have been framed with caution and that a lump deduction of Ticals 493,000 has been made from the aggregate of the departmental estimates to provide for possible short collections during the year, the revenue during the year 121 is expected to be no less than Tcs. 3,500,000 in excess of the estimated revenue for the previous year. This satisfactory forecast is based upon estimated increases under the heads spirit-farm, opium-farm, land and fisheries taxes, customs, mines. Sundry fees and licenses, railway traffic receipts, and capitation tax, counterbalanced to a certain extent by decreases under the heads gambling-farms, and forests.

The increase in the revenue may be safely attributed partly to improved administrative methods, both of revenue collection and general administration, but chiefly to the greatly increased prosperity of the people resulting from better government.

In consequence of the anticipated increase in the revenue it is now possible to provide in the year 121 larger sums for the general administration of the Government and for public works, especially in the Interior of the Kingdom where suitable Government offices and other buildings and improved means of communication are much required.

The following statement compares the expenditure of the Kingdom for the three years 119 and 120 and 121:—

Actual expenditure, 119	Tcs. 31,841,257
Estimated expenditure, 120	" 31,074,288
Estimated expenditure, 121	" 31,971,271

The great increase in the estimated expenditure for the year 120 as compared with the

actual for 119 was due partly to the increase in the estimated revenue of the year 120 and partly to the special provision of 2,800,000 ticals for the award in the Murray-Campbell Arbitration Case.

In the year 121 it has been found possible largely to increase the amounts provided in the year 120 under the heads provincial gendarmerie, provincial public works and administration, forest department, ministry of foreign affairs, ministry of finance, judicial courts, education, survey department, and for other departments in a smaller degree.

MACAO.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Macao, 6th September.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Last week there was an unusually large influx of visitors both from Hongkong and from Canton, but now the town is much quieter again. The British gunboat *Robin* is here until the beginning of next week, when she will proceed up the West River to Shamshui. Mr. and Mrs. Seaton left last week by the *Kumano Maru* for Japan, whence they are expected back early in October.

NEW OFFICIALS.

The new Governor of Macao has delayed his departure from home, but both he and the Attorney-General will probably be here before the end of next month.

A LOCAL ENTERTAINMENT

There are so few excitements provided here that it was pleasant to see the announcement of an amateur entertainment (singing and theatricals) for this evening in the concert hall of the Union Club. It is in aid of a local orphanage, and perhaps some Hongkong visitors may contrive to attend: they will certainly find it a more profitable investment than an evening at *fantas*. It is hoped also that some support may be forthcoming from Hongkong for a grand bazaar which is being arranged for the early part of October.

UNWELCOME VISITORS.

Nothing has been heard lately of any further designs on the part of France or other nations upon the tranquility of Macao. Last month two Russians came to stay at one of the hotels for a week and spoke mysteriously of Russian enterprises which would end in the acquisition of India and China; however, they themselves appeared to have no greater ambition than to obtain a place in the Chinese customs; disappointed in this—since they were unable to speak the despised English language—they went off without troubling to pay their hotel-bill, leaving behind neither documents nor baggage of any material value.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, 8th September.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.

It is said that the newly appointed provincial Governor Li Kwong-yui is sick in Shanghai, and that his coming to Canton is deferred.

A SUCCESSOR FOR THE BLACK FLAG GENERAL.

Liu Yung-fu, the Black Flag General, who before had four battalions of soldiers under his command, and soon after the rebellion in Kwangsi had his military power docked by Viceroy Tao Mu, leaving him but two hundred men, was not satisfied with this arrangement and went to the yamen to interview the Viceroy. He tendered his resignation, but it was not accepted. At the time when the acting prefect Kung took command of one of Liu Yung-fu's battalions, these soldiers attempted to desert, under the pretext of going home or seeking other employment. About two hundred of them got away. His Excellency the Viceroy could not help it, but had to order Liu Yung-fu to take back the two battalions that he had given to Sam Chün-yea, and another that he had given to Oh Yum-kwai. The three hundred soldiers that were left under the command of the acting prefect Kung Sum Cham were also restored to Liu Yung-fu.

A GREAT PEARL.

In An Kung Street, Canton, there are a number of shops in which mother-of-pearl is cut

and turned into ornaments, and in one of these, named Kwong Kat Cheong, when a shell was cut open, a large pearl of the weight of one mace two candareens and a half was found in it. It was a very large pearl, supposed to be the largest in the world. The pearl-dealers flocked to the shop to enquire about its price, and the proprietor Cheang Chi wanted ten thousand taels. The pearl-dealers offered only ten thousand dollars, and the sale is not yet concluded.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

AN ENLIGHTENED AND PROGRESSIVE

W. I-YUEN.

Canton, 6th September.

Some days ago a very amusing and interesting case was investigated in the Yamen of the Kwong Chau Prefect. The circumstances of the case are as follows: About two years ago one Wong Tsan, who described himself as an American citizen, brought an action in the United States Consular Court here against a merchant in Kong Mun named Leung Cheuk Nam for the recovery of \$15,000, being the amount due upon a promissory note. Necessary steps were taken in the matter and representation was made to the high authorities, whereupon Leung Cheuk Nam was arrested and detained in prison. He strenuously denied and disputed the claim made against him, so further enquiry was instituted and it was afterwards found that his son-in-law, Tam Tsun Hing, was implicated and had something to do with the promissory note in question. He was also arrested and detained in prison pending the hearing of the action. It came on for trial some days ago in the Yamen of the Kwong Chau Prefect. The court was composed of Mr. Li Chi, an English-speaking gentleman, who is Wei-yuen to the Hopo of Canton and and who was specially appointed by the high authorities to investigate into the alleged claim, the U.S. Consul, and some other Chinese officials interested in the matter.

It is peculiar that the proceedings were conducted in quite a modern and civilised style. All witnesses before giving their evidence were kept away from the Court, so nothing could be heard while a witness was giving his evidence. And moreover there was a total absence of the usual disgusting torture throughout the whole proceedings.

Wong Tsan and his witness Tam Tsun Hing (son-in-law of the alleged debtor Leung Cheuk Nam) and Leung Kan Po were examined one after another by the Wei-yuen Li Chi. Their respective evidence was taken down in writing and signed by them. It ultimately turned out to their surprise that their evidence did not corroborate each other's and it was found that Tam Tsun Hing was the prime mover in the matter, and that he conspired together with Wong Tsan in the forging of the promissory note in question and bringing this bogus claim against his father-in-law, Leung Cheuk Nam. The Wei-yuen Li Chi thereupon ordered Wong Tsan to be imprisoned for bringing a false claim and his witnesses to be detained in prison until further orders.

The U.S. Consul was in Court throughout the trial and apparently he was satisfied with the decision, as he raised no objection; the proceedings were properly and fairly conducted. Mr. Li Chi has done a great credit to himself and to his Government in the way he conducted the case, no cruelty or torture having been applied for the purpose of extorting confession or otherwise. His brother mandarins should therefore follow the good and humane example set by him. They will find it much easier to discover the truth otherwise than by resorting to torture or other cruel punishment.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

Mr. Willis E. Gray, the representative of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, accompanied by his translator Mr. Leung Shun-chi, has commenced to make a tour of inspection of all the places through which the railway is to pass. He arrived at Fatsan on the 2nd inst., where he was warmly received by the local officers and the gentry, who afterwards held a meeting in the *Tai Fui-Tong* (the chamber of the gentry). Mr. Gray was escorted all the way through by a band of soldiers. It is said that

the railway junction in Fatsan is at Ying-Tsui-Sa. The site in Wongsai, Canton, from which the railway is to commence has been purchased from the owner for a sum of six thousand and four hundred dollars.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.

H. E. Li Hing-Yui, Governor-Designate of Canton, is obliged to stay in Shanghai for some days on account of illness, though his arrival at Canton is earnestly expected by Viceroy Tao Mu, whose illness is getting worse daily. Governor Tak Sow refuses to take over his seals until the arrival of his successor.

RELATED.

The Viceroy has received telegraphic instruction from the Peking Government telling him to postpone the abolition of *lekin*-stations on account of the commercial treaty not having been signed by the representatives of all the Powers.

WANT OF RAIN.

It is feared that the autumn rice-crops and mulberry harvest will be destroyed in many districts, if rain does not make its appearance at an early date. At present a dollar can only buy eighteen catties of rice, which is getting dearer day after day, holders being firm.

NORTHERN NOTES.

The following notes are from the *Peking and Tientsin Times* of the 30th ult.:

The Hai Kwan Tao has ordered a motor car for his use in perambulating the city. His Excellency clearly means to be quite up to date.

The German destroyer *S. 90* is expected up at the Bund early in September. The vessel with the ex-Chinese destroyer *Taku* now at Tsingtao represents all the vessels of this type the German admiral has at his disposal in Chinese waters.

There are persistent rumours which have some basis in fact or rather in correspondence, that the permanent occupation of Chihli by the foreign field forces will cease next Spring. It is largely, we fear, a question of the Allies' distrust of each other that has kept this matter in abeyance till now.

An intelligent native correspondent this week wrote us as follows:—"After the Viceroy take over Tientsin he tries to keep out the dam squeeze. A week ago he finds two police (an old and a new) privately fining the people who hang not the lantern at the door \$2: they have their heads cut off." This is surely graphic and clear enough for even the hypercritical.

The river has fallen still more during the last week, and is now 2½ feet lower at the Harbour Master's office than a fortnight ago. The Channel is, however, not deteriorating at the same rate, if at all; and steamers drawing 10 feet are finding little or no trouble. They are accompanied up and down by a tug as far as Peitangkou, though often the services of the latter are not required. The chief difficulty is "swinging" on the downward trip.

It is now understood that the Third Battalion of Goorkhas will not come to China. Their despatch from India was contingent on the rendition of the railway line, and as practically a date has been fixed for the latter, viz., 8th October, there is now no necessity for the services of the regiment. The date of 8th October has been fixed, as Russia has intimated that by that time she will be ready to restore the extramural line and the workshops at Shanhaikwan.

A petition has been filed with the Philippine Commission by Mr. A Burlingame Johnson on behalf of a New York syndicate, requesting a franchise for the construction of a complete electric street railway system for Manila and suburbs, and for the installation of an electric lighting plant for private lighting. Should the franchise be granted it is promised that the construction work will begin at once, and that the entire system covering the principal streets of the city and outlying districts will be completed and in operation within 20 months thereafter. It is to be what is known as the "overhead trolley system." Both first and second-class cars will be run, the rates of fares to vary for the different classes of passengers. The cars are to be of the most modern improved types used in the States.

COREA.

(Chemulpo, 25th August.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

As it is now some considerable time since I last wrote to you, I think I had better delay no longer in doing so, although there is really nothing special at present to address you about. Matters here have been very tame indeed, and the most interesting item of news that occurs to me at the moment, is that in the latter part of July we were honoured by certain visits from distinguished naval callers. First came the French Admiral, escorted by a smart-looking flying squadron of cruisers, and then followed the British Admiral with at least an equally good-looking lot of ships. Neither of these distinguished officers made a long stay at our little port, however, but having looked in casually, as it were, hurried on, per railway express to Seoul, where they were received in audience by the Emperor. On their return to Chemulpo they at once re-embarked on board their respective flag-ships and proceeded on their cruise. Scarcely had they taken their departure when we were visited by the American Admiral, an officer, I believe, of Cuban renown. His squadron consisted of four splendid looking vessels, specimens of marine architecture in all respects worthy of the flag they flew. What made their visit the more acceptable was the fact that they made quite a considerable stay, remaining here for the Coronation festivities and winning golden encomiums from their British friends by the courtesy of the Admiral in allowing the splendid band of his flagship to supply the music incidental to that celebration. It really seemed to us as if the gallant officer had remained for the sole purpose of paying this compliment to his British brethren, because he and his ships left the port next morning.

THE CORONATION FESTIVITIES.

Of the Coronation Festival itself it is now time to speak more particularly. It must be remembered that the British community of Chemulpo numbers at most a score including, perhaps, half-a-dozen ladies, and this little body of patriotic citizens of a great Empire merits the highest laudation for celebrating an event of national and historic interest in a befitting and generous manner. To two of the ladies who undertook and carried out in a very perfect way all the arrangements for the banquet, praise is due in an especial degree. The programme opened with a Coronation Service in the British Chapel, which lasted from 10 to 11 o'clock. Then came a reception of the whole foreign community and a large section of the native population as well at the British Consulate, where the genial Vice-Consul discharged the duties of host in the most graceful and hospitable manner. A garden party was held in the Consulate grounds at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when a splendid selection of music, beginning with the British National Anthem, as already mentioned, was rendered by the fine band of the American flagship; and then came the evening's banquet, when the same accomplished and liberal-minded musicians again delighted the senses of the residents with their ravishing strains. As I do not wish to blame anybody or anything in connection with an occasion so interesting and enjoyable, I will say nothing about the way in which the Clerk of the Weather behaved. I shall only mention that the morning opened foggy, but was graciously pleased to clear up for a short while later on, disclosing a fine view of the harbour, with the U. S. squadron and the solitary but gallant looking Japanese warship decked out with bunting from stem to stern and making a brave show. There was also a considerable display of flags and steamers ashore and, altogether, our queer little town has seldom appeared to better advantage. It was a notable celebration and one that will be long remembered here.

RUSSIAN DIPLOMATIC FAILURE.

The Russian Minister, His Excellency Mr. Pavloff, left here on board the Russian gunboat *Sivoutch* in the latter part of July, on a short leave—so it was stated. But it is freely whispered that he will really remain on a long leave—not to return—and if this is true it would indicate that his diplomatic career in Seoul, though vigorous enough, has lately

become distasteful in St. Petersburg. My own belief is that, notwithstanding the persistent "bluffing" tactics which have been followed in the Russian Legation since 1897, the interests of that country in this have remained at a standstill and not advanced one inch.

WEATHER.

The two railway lines are doing very little business, owing probably to the wretched weather we have been having. The condition of agriculture is good, and the rice crop in particular looks well. The highest temperature we have had is 96 deg. Fahrenheit in the shade, and the minimum during the past couple of months 61 deg. We have been fairly exempt from sickness during the summer—a very remarkable fact considering the primitive nature of our sanitary arrangements—and other conditions have been equally satisfactory; so that, taking one thing with another, I fancy we can begin to congratulate ourselves upon having spent a thoroughly mild and enjoyable summer.—*Mercury*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

THE JOCKEY CLUB AND DISCARDED GRIFFINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."
Hongkong, 10th September.

SIR,—If you consider that the correspondence (which I enclose) between myself and the Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club of sufficient interest to warrant its publication I should be much obliged if you will publish it in your columns. There are two reasons why I should be glad to have the correspondence made public, the first reason being a personal one and the second what I may call for the purpose of distinction a public one. The personal reason is that I know that my initial letter of the correspondence, dated the 6th inst. has been the subject of some discussion and I also know that there are some persons, who, probably on account of not being in possession of all the facts, are under the impression that I wished to be given some advantage over my fellow subscriber for subscription griffins, which impression on a perusal of the letter I feel sure will be instantly dispelled. The second and more important reason, which I designated above as a public reason, is my excuse for presuming to trouble you in the matter. It is of course only a public reason inasmuch as, and in so far as, it affects indirectly the best interests of racing and also the rights of subscribers to decide to what extent, they, as a body, should be allowed to deal with their own property, viz:—The subscription griffins. It will be seen from my last letter in the correspondence of the 8th inst. that very nearly all the subscribers agreed with the proposal I had made to the Stewards, and some of them besides subscribing their signatures added notes giving their reasons for so doing. In spite of this, however, I was surprised to receive the reply signed by the Acting Clerk of the Course given below, and I was still more surprised for the reason he was instructed to give for the refusal of the Stewards to accede to my request. The reason given is that "under the conditions officially announced before the drawing the discarded ponies have to be separately dealt with, viz:—by public auction and any objections to those conditions should have been made before the drawing took place." I suppose that I may infer from this that had I or any other subscriber raised the question before the draw the decision of the Stewards would have, or might have been, otherwise. If this is a fair inference, and the reason given is the only reason why the Stewards could not accede to my request, then I think that, in view of the knowledge that the subscribers were practically unanimous as to the fairness of my proposition, the fact of an official announcement having been made as to how the discarded ponies should be dealt with (which it is quite doubtful whether the Stewards had any right to make at all) was practically no reason, and it convinces me that persons who are interested in racing and are willing to support it can expect no consideration at the hands of the Stewards as at present constituted and that no

argument or proposition, however fair or reasonable, is likely to receive any consideration if it introduces any element of a progressive nature.

One of the subscribers who added his signature in support of my first letter to the Stewards also added a note to the effect that in Penang discarded ponies were not eligible to race and although this raises another point (and if it were the case in Hongkong it would in no way affect a subscriber's right to exchange as proposed by me, since in that case the pony exchanged would *ipso facto* become the discarded pony) yet I think that it is quite open to question whether it is fair on subscribers that discarded ponies sold at public auction and fetching prices far less than the cost of the subscribers' ponies should be eligible to race at all, at all events as subscription griffins. Apologies for troubling you.—Yours, etc.,

EDMUND C. PONTIFEX.

(Enclosures.)

6th September, 1902.

TO THE STEWARDS OF THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

Gentlemen,—I write to ask whether you will consent to allow me to exchange the Subscription Waler Griffin which I have drawn for one of the 5 discarded ponies which I understand are to be sold by public auction on Monday next, and to allow the pony I have drawn to be put up for sale in the place of the one I select. In support of my request I submit that I, in common with any other subscriber who may wish to discard the pony or ponies he may have drawn, have a right to exchange such pony or ponies for the ponies which have been discarded before they are offered for sale to the public. If there should happen to be more applicants than there are discarded ponies, or more than one applicant, then I think that the first choice should be allotted for between such applicants and that the choice should be accordingly. But that a subscriber for a griffin should not be entitled to exchange the pony or ponies he has drawn for the discarded ponies, if in his opinion he will make a good bargain for himself, seems to be most unfair, since the subscribers are the persons who should be primarily considered and but for whom there would be no ponies at all. I may add for your consideration that the proposal I make is by no means a novel one but that the practice is allowed in Singapore and in Shanghai also. If you, gentlemen, are unwilling to allow me to exchange the pony I have drawn and to allow me to race the pony I choose in its stead, then I confidently ask that you will allow me to exchange on the understanding that such pony taken in exchange is not eligible to race in this Colony. I do not ask to have any advantage which any other subscriber has not, and I submit with confidence that it is only fair that before any ponies which have been imported into this Colony as subscription griffins are offered to the public the subscribers should first of all be given the chance of taking them in lieu of the ponies which have been drawn by them. I presume it is your wish to give every subscriber a chance of getting as good a pony as possible, and to offer the public any of the ponies that form one of the lot of subscription griffins when one or more subscribers may elect to take a discarded pony instead of the one he has drawn seems to me most unfair and against the interest of sport. The only possible objection that I can think of and the only person who might possibly be prejudiced by your consenting to allow me to exchange my pony for one of the discarded ones is Mr. Kiss, and therefore I undertake (if you think it necessary) to make good anything which Mr. Kiss may lose by taking the pony I have drawn. I hope in the course of the day to be able to send you a few signatures by some subscribers who agree with me that my request should be allowed.—Yours faithfully,

EDMUND C. PONTIFEX.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1902.

TO THE STEWARDS OF THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

Gentlemen,—In reference to my letter of the 6th inst. I shall be in a position to hand to the clerk of the course a duplicate of that letter signed by a number of subscribers who support me in the matter before 1.30 p.m. to-day. I therefore ask you, should you contemplate send-

ing me an answer before 1.30 p.m. to-day unfavourable to my request, to delay sending such answer before you are in receipt of the duplicate letter. If on the other hand you contemplate sending me an answer favourable to me no delay is necessary and I should be glad to receive it as soon as possible.—Yours faithfully,
ED. C. PONTIFEX.

September 8th, 1902.

TO THE STWARDS OF THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

Gentlemen.—Referring to my letter of this morning I now send you a duplicate letter of my letter of the 6th inst. signed by very nearly all the Subscribers for Waler Griffins. The subscribers who have not signed (with one exception) I have not been able to ask to do so, but I think there are only two or three.—Yours faithfully,

ED. C. PONTIFEX.

Hongkong Jockey Club,

Hongkong, 8th September, 1902.

Dear Sir,—I am directed by the Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club to acknowledge receipt of your letters of 6th and 8th inst; and to express their regret that they cannot grant your request.

Under the conditions officially announced before the drawing—"the discarded ponies have to be separately dealt with"—viz., by public auction, and any objections to those conditions should have been made before the drawing took place.—Yours truly,

A. S. ANTON,
Acting Clerk of Course.

E. C. PONTIFEX, Esq., Present.

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LD.

The following correspondence has been sent to us with a request for publication:—

Hongkong, 29th August, 1902.

SIR,—I should feel much obliged by your laying before the Board the following facts.

The minutes of the proceedings of the last general meeting issued to the shareholders by the Company seem to differ very materially from the reports given in the local Press.

Those discrepancies have called forth adverse comments from a great number of shareholders. A letter which appeared in the *Hongkong Telegraph* newspaper on the 26th instant puts forth the various omissions very clearly, and as these are of considerable importance they seem to call for some explanation. The most important omission is that of a whole paragraph with which the Chairman ended his speech on the amendment, which is accurately reported in the *Hongkong Telegraph*, and which is distinctly remembered by those present at the meeting—I feel sure that the gentlemen of the Board will readily admit that such an omission from the official minutes may have an important bearing on the decision of absent shareholders, who, under the circumstances, would be entirely guided by the official records.

It seems hardly possible that the omission can be due to inadvertence. Very probably it is due to too careful, though I cannot say judicious, editing of the notes taken down at the time.

Be that as it may, I respectfully submit that as the Rules and Regulations of the Company make it imperative that a true and full record of the proceedings should be set forth in the minute book, I would humbly suggest that, at the earliest possible opportunity, amended minutes, to include all omissions, be posted to all shareholders, in substitution of those originally sent out.

In my humble opinion such a course is most proper, and, in the interest of all concerned seems to be absolutely necessary.—I am yours faithfully,

(Sd.) H. M. S. H. ESMAIL.

The ACTING SECRETARY,

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1902.

Dear Sir,—Your letter dated 29th ult. was read to the Board at to-day's meeting, and I was directed to inform you in reply that, as the directors unanimously approve of the minutes issued to shareholders as a correct record of the proceedings of the ordinary half-yearly meeting

held on 18th ult., they regret being unable to entertain your suggestion to publish amended minutes to embody a few unimportant points which, while appearing in the *Hongkong Telegraph* report of the meeting, are not included in the official copy of the minutes.—I am, dear sir, your faithfully,

GEO. A. CALDWELL,

Acting Secretary.

H. M. S. H. ESMAIL, Esq.

CAMPBELL, MOORE & CO., LD.

The sixteenth ordinary meeting of shareholders in the above Company was held at the office, No. 29, Queen's Road Central, on the 6th inst. Mr. A. Fucker, Aiculli occupied the chair, and the others present were Messrs. V. P. Musso di Peralto, J. W. Osborne (directors), A. A. da Roza, E. Georg. F. Smyth, A. G. Stokes, T. Arnold, Max Michael, A. O'D. Gourdin, and M. A. A. Souza (secretary).

The notice convening the meeting having been read,

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, the accounts have been in your hands for the last few days, and I beg to ask that they be taken as read. Under ordinary circumstances I would have been very pleased to meet you with a good report. On the present occasion the pleasure is denied me by circumstances which I will now lay before you. You are aware that our late secretary was attacked by plague on the very day of the meeting last year, and died a few days afterwards. Previous to this, viz., during the beginning of the year, he was ailing and was absent often and on, his brother looking after the work for him. The books were not written up, as the man says he is too ill to do any active work, and when he recovered he had to close the previous year's account, and the books were taken to audit, and it was during this period the defalcations occurred. I do not claim these circumstances as justification. I acknowledge that we have been amiss in our duty. We have been led astray by misplaced confidence. I do not try to escape the censure that the shareholders may choose to award. Although I have put down \$400 as directors' fees in the accounts, I personally do not think I deserve it and do not intend to draw it. My colleague can do as he pleases. As far as the defalcations are concerned I have nothing more to add, except to request that the shareholders will deal with the matter in a generous spirit, but if any gentleman has any question to ask I shall be pleased to explain them in the best manner possible, before asking the adoption of the report. After that I shall submit a proposal for the better management of the concern.

Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts, the CHAIRMAN read three letters which he desires us not to publish. All of them had relation to the conduct of the business, and in the last Mr. Gourdin, the auditor, besides submitting proposals for the better management of the Company, made charges of insolence and incivility against the secretary, Mr. Souza. Regarding this matter, the Chairman said he did not like it, as he thought that Mr. Gourdin was entitled to every courtesy and assistance in the prosecution of his labours as auditor of the concern. As to five shares which had lately stood in the name of the late secretary, Mr. Leon, one point raised in the correspondence read, the Chairman said Mr. Osborne could bear him out when he said that these shares now belonged to him, as he bought over from Mr. Leon fifteen shares for the purpose of always being able to form a quorum. The meetings at that time were not so well attended as now, and the step was considered advisable. Mr. Gourdin's proposals for the future working of the concern he considered excellent, and, if Mr. Gourdin were willing to accept the amount and undertake the responsibility, he thought that a salary of \$300 a year might be paid him to put into practice the suggestions embodied in his letter. That amount could come out of the directors' fees.

Mr. OSBORNE—Excuse me, you are apportioning away the fees of the other directors, and—

The CHAIRMAN—Well, this is my view; afterwards you can express your view.

Mr. OSBORNE—That's your view, is it?

The CHAIRMAN then proposed the passing of the accounts.

Mr. ARNOLD—Before you put the resolution to the meeting, I should like to say that I think Mr. Gourdin has made some very valuable suggestions, and instead of being thwarted in everything he does, the secretary should render him every possible assistance in going into the accounts; the auditor is the representative of the general body of shareholders. With regard to paying Mr. Gourdin \$300 a year to audit the accounts monthly, I think, whatever the directors' views may be, it would be money well spent.

In reply to questions, the CHAIRMAN said that outstanding debts to the amount of about \$4,800 had been collected, and that about \$2,000 was still outstanding since 31st December of last year.

Mr. SMYTH—Bad debts?

The CHAIRMAN—Well, I don't think we can call them bad debts. A solicitor's letter will very likely make them pay up.

Mr. ARNOLD—The why not issue a solicitor's letter before this?

The CHAIRMAN—We did not want to proceed to extremities, but seeing that the shareholders were for that we arranged it about two months ago.

Mr. SMYTH—Are these debts incurred in the ordinary course of business here—shaving, hairdressing, and so on?

The CHAIRMAN—Yes, and some are for stores purchased.

Mr. SMYTH—Do these debtors still support the store—are they still given credit?

The CHAIRMAN—No, mostly not, the secretary says. Altogether our outstanding account has not increased; it has decreased.

Mr. SMYTH—What portion of that \$2,000 outstanding since 31st December may we regard as bad debts?

The CHAIRMAN—I think 10 per cent.

Mr. SMYTH—\$200. And \$1,800 we may expect to recover?

The CHAIRMAN—Yes.

Mr. GEORG—Are the books now properly written up, or are things allowed to drag on in the old way?

Mr. OSBORNE—A new set of books has been procured, and the books have been written up to date. At the end of the year we shall be in a position to give better satisfaction than we have given to-day.

Mr. ARNOLD raised a question regarding an inaccuracy in the report, and the CHAIRMAN explained it by saying that it was due to his imperfect knowledge of English. He concluded by again proposing the adoption of the accounts.

Mr. DA ROZA seconded.

Mr. ARNOLD—In your opening remarks you asked the shareholders to take a generous view of the matter. What did you mean?

The CHAIRMAN—Well, as I have said, we made some mistakes, but we did not make them wilfully, and I hope that the shareholders will take a liberal view of the matter.

Mr. ARNOLD—No doubt there has been a lack of supervision in the past, but as the directors acknowledge their shortcomings I think the shareholders might take a liberal view of the matter and pass the accounts. I would make one suggestion, however, and it is that in view of the great trouble Mr. Gourdin has had in auditing these accounts \$75 is not sufficient, and I suggest that it be made \$100.

The CHAIRMAN—Well, I consider myself that I have not earned my \$200, and don't you think we could give that to Mr. Gourdin and let the account stand as it is?

Mr. ARNOLD—Well, that is very generous. In the result it was agreed, on the proposal of Mr. Musso, to pay Mr. Gourdin \$25 and to hand the balance, \$75, to the Chairman.

Mr. ARNOLD—Are we to understand that Mr. Gourdin's suggestions will be carried out?

The CHAIRMAN—I believe he is quite willing; he signified his assent to me yesterday.

The motion for the adoption of the accounts as presented was put to the meeting and carried without dissent.

The next item of business was the confirmation of the appointment as a director of Mr. Musso, and this Mr. MICHAEL moved.

Mr. ARNOLD asked why the directorate should be increased beyond the present number, two.

The CHAIRMAN—Well, sometimes I am on one side and Mr. Osborne is on the other, so I

thought that if we had one more it would be much better.

Mr. ARNOLD—But does this amount to an increase in the directors' fees?

The CHAIRMAN—Well, that depends on the other directors, and if they like they can state any reason why they think the remuneration is not sufficient.

Mr. GEORG—As long as the directors' fees are not increased we have no objections to the appointment. But why not call an extraordinary general meeting and put the matter as a resolution to the shareholders?

The CHAIRMAN—What about, say, \$400 between three?

Mr. OSBORNE—No, I am not agreeable. I have known the time when the shareholders paid nothing to the directors, but there is no reason now why they should not pay. The company is in a position to pay its directors, and I see no reason why we should do the work for nothing. I like to be paid for my work.

Mr. ARNOLD—What you say is perfectly correct, but there is a deficit in the accounts of \$2,000.

Mr. OSBORNE—I am aware of the fact, but I don't think it is all the fault of the board of directors. I say, like the Chairman, that it is very generous and very nice of the shareholders to allow the accounts to be passed, but if you give us something with one hand I see no reason why you should take it away with the other.

After further discussion, Mr. MILLER seconded the motion for the confirmation of the appointment.

The CHAIRMAN—Is there any objection to the election of Mr. Musso?

Mr. OSBORNE—Put the vote to the meeting and find out.

This the CHAIRMAN did, with the result that the motion was carried.

Mr. GEORG—I have much pleasure in proposing the re-election of Mr. Gourdin as auditor, that he gets \$300 for his trouble, and that the accounts be audited monthly.

The CHAIRMAN—I beg to second that.

The motion was carried *nem-con.*

Mr. OSBORNE—The \$300, is that a portion of our—

The CHAIRMAN—It has nothing to do with you or me or anybody else.

Mr. GEORG—The Company pays it.

Mr. OSBORNE—Oh, that's all right.

Mr. ARNOLD—Is it not possible to bring the accounts out earlier? It seems preposterous that for a small concern like this the accounts for 1901 only make their appearance towards the close of 1902. I beg to move that in future the accounts be published not later than 31st March in each year.

The CHAIRMAN—With the supervision and assistance of Mr. Gourdin, we shall, I hope, be able to place the accounts before you earlier in future.

Mr. OSBORNE—Don't you think it would be better to put that as a resolution?

Mr. ARNOLD—I don't think it is necessary.

This was all the business, and the meeting broke up, Mr. GOURDIN vainly endeavouring to obtain a hearing for the reading of a document which he produced from his pocket.

UNIVERSAL TRADING CO., LD.

The following is the report of the general manager for the year ending the 30th June, 1902, for presentation to the shareholders at the second ordinary annual meeting of the Company to be held at the registered office of the Company, 4, Des Voeux Road Central, on Friday, the 12th September, at noon.

Gentlemen,—I beg to submit to you the report and statement of accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

The net profit for that period amounts to \$33,847.75. After deducting the interim dividend of 6 per cent. paid on the 21st January last, there remains a balance at credit of profit and loss account of \$11,085.25 which it is proposed to carry forward to credit of new account.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. W. Hutton Potts, who offers himself for re-election.

ELLIS KADOBIE,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1902.

The accounts are as follows:—

BALANCE-SHEET.

For the year ending 30th June, 1902.

LIABILITIES.		\$	c.
Capital—			
8,625 shares of \$20 fully paid up	172,500.00		
41,375 shares of \$5 paid up	206,875.00		

Reserve fund	379,375.00
Due to general manager	10,000.00
Sundry creditors	3,716.73
Balance of profit and loss	228.00
	11,085.25

\$404,404.98

ASSETS.

Loans	\$	c.
Cost of property in Shanghai	319,097.79	
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	82,733.17	
Cash on hand	2,540.72	
	13.30	

\$404,404.98

PROFIT AND LOSS.

Charges	\$	c.
Furniture account depreciation	5,973.13	
Interim dividend	600.00	
Auditor's fee	22,762.50	
Balance	100.00	
	11,085.25	

\$40,520.88

Balance brought forward from 1901	\$	c.
Interest on loans	397.18	
	40,123.70	

\$40,520.83

SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, 9th September.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR W. MEIGH
GOODMAN (CHIEF JUSTICE).

GOMES v. GOMES.

This was a summons taken out by Antonio Simplicio Gomes against Francisco d'Assis Gomes and August Jose Gomes for the determination of the question as to what was the proper share of certain property to which the plaintiff was entitled under the will of the late João Baptista Gomes. Mr. M. W. Slade, barrister-at-law, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. F. H. Sharp, K.C., for the defendants.

His Lordship in delivering judgment said: This is a summons taken out for the determination of the question as to what is the proper share of certain property to which the plaintiff is entitled under the will of the late João Baptista Gomes. It raises an important point as to conflict of laws, viz.:—Assuming a certain expression in the will to mean one thing by Portuguese law and another by English law, which law is to prevail? By which is it to be interpreted, the testator's domicile being Portuguese, the will made in that language at Macao, and the property being immovable property, viz., leaseholds, in Hongkong—Mr. Dicey, in his *Conflict of Laws* (published in A. D. 1896) chapter 22, pp. 516 to 526, lays down very carefully the general propositions relating to the question of *lex loci* as applied to immovable property including leaseholds, and points out that the distribution of such leaseholds "must, on the estate being cleared, be made without any reference to the deceased's *lex domicilii*, if the deceased dies intestate, in accordance with the Statute of Distributions (*lex situs*) and, if the deceased dies having made a valid will, then in accordance with the terms of his will. In other words, the beneficial succession to the deceased's chattels real is governed by the *lex situs* applicable to the particular kind of immovables." (pp. 519-20) He does not, however, state precisely what is to happen if certain terms in the will would convey one meaning to a lawyer accustomed to the *lex situs* and a different meaning to a lawyer accustomed to the *lex domicilii* of the foreign testator, the maker of the will. But, in the valuable American Notes appended to Chapter 22, occur the following passages, with the references to the American Authorities in support thereof:—"The Courts of one State will not be bound in respect of lands there situate by the construction put upon a will by the Courts of another State." "But the Court of the *Situs* may, in determining the meaning intended to be conveyed by certain

words, infer such meaning from the sense attached to them by the law of the State in which the will was made." These two passages follow shortly after another, which is as follows:—"Generally speaking, all questions touching the validity, construction, and effect of wills relating to immovables are determined by the *lex situs*." In Story's *Conflict of Laws* (edition 1883) the question of *Interpretation* is discussed, beginning at p. 661; and at p. 663, dealing with the case of wills and testaments of personal property (by which he means, I take it, "movables," considering the context) it is laid down:—"In such cases where the will or testament is made in the place of the domicile of the testator, the general rule of the common law is that it is to be construed according to the law of the place of his domicile, in which it is made." Passing on to p. 671, the question of wills of *Immovables* is considered and the following passage occurs:—"The same rules of construction will generally apply to wills and testaments of immovable property, unless indeed it can be clearly gathered from the terms used in the will that the testator had in view the law of the place of the *situs* or used other language which necessarily referred to the usages and customs or language appropriate only to that *situs*." The views of foreign jurists are next considered by the author. Then at p. 673, under the heading "General Rule," occurs this passage:—"Indeed, it may be laid down as a general rule that wherever words of an ambiguous signification or different significations in different countries are used in a will, they are to be interpreted in the sense in which they are used in the law of the testator's domicile, which he may be presumed either to be most familiar with or to have adopted." It seems to me that the various cases cited by the authors, so far as I have been able to refer to them (for the American authorities are not accessible), bear out the positions above laid down. Now the testator (João Baptista Gomes) in this case made his will in Portuguese, at Macao, being, it is alleged, a Portuguese subject, domiciled in Macao. The passage of the translated will to which I am asked to give effect, relates to certain leasehold properties in Hongkong in which he first gave his wife a life interest. She died about 14th May, 1902, and, in such event, the testator wills as follows:—"I further determine that, after the death of my wife, the income of my said properties in Hongkong, after deducting Crown rent to the local Government, insurance charges or repairs, be divided between our children of the first and second marriages in *stirpes et non in capita*, and this I leave to the discretion of my executors whether these properties should be preserved without being sold, but in case they are sold, the proceeds shall be divided in *stirpes et non in capita* between our children of the first and second marriages." Now if one assumes that this will ought to be construed and interpreted according to the law of Hongkong it seems perfectly clear that the proper way to distribute the property would be, not to count heads (*capita*), i.e., not to add together the number of living children by testator's first marriage, by his second wife's first marriage, and by the testator's second marriage, and give to each child of that total number an equal share; but to regard the origin of the children, the *stirpes*, i.e., stock or stem from which they sprang, and to divide the property into three equal shares as representing the three *stirpes*. Of these three equal shares, the children of the testator's first marriage ought to have one, divided equally between them, the children of his second wife by her first marriage another, and the child or children of the testator by his second wife ought to have the remaining third share. I am, however, informed by the counsel for the executors that the words of the will would not have that meaning according to the law of Macao and Portugal. What I wish to ascertain is the testator's intention. He held, I am informed, at one time, judicial office in Macao and, presumably, as his domicile was Portuguese and his will was made in that language, at Macao, and as he was well acquainted with the law of that Colony, he meant by his will, when he used the expressions as to *stirpes* and *capita*, what these expressions would mean to a Macao or Portuguese lawyer. I do not think in this case it would be right for me to decide the question on the assumption that the testator must necessarily have meant

what an English lawyer reading the will would assume he meant. When we have ascertained what he meant, then we must apply the law of Hongkong to give effect to that intention, so far as so doing would not contravene the requirements of Hongkong law. I decide, therefore, that, in this case, both parties are at liberty to give me the evidence of experts in the Portuguese law in force in Macao, as to the meaning, according to that law, of the particular passage in the will. When that evidence is before me, I shall be in a better position to know what the testator meant by the words in question than I am at present. I desire to add that, in this case, there is a special circumstance which makes me deem it right to admit the evidence of Portuguese lawyers. It is this. On looking at the petition for probate I find that a year and a half before the testator made his present will, he made another which this will revoked. In the revoked will occurs the following passage:—"I finally declare that it is my intimate wish and last will that this my testament and everything therein contained relating to my goods existing in this Colony of Hongkong be administered, fulfilled and interpreted according to the laws in force in the Colony of Hongkong, and by no means by the Portuguese laws nor by those in force in Macao, or in any other country." In the present will, however, made in Macao, this clause is entirely omitted; from which it may possibly be inferred that he had altered his mind, unless indeed he thought the clause unnecessary. It shows at least that he knew that questions as to conflict of laws might possibly arise in dealing with the Hongkong property.

The Court adjourned.

Wednesday, 10th September.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR W. MEIGH
GOODMAN (CHIEF JUSTICE).

PAU LEUNG AND OTHERS v. PAU KWOK CHIU.

This was a petition for administration of the plaintiffs' father's estate by the Court and for account of executorship to be taken. Mr. M. W. Slade, barrister-at-law (instructed by Mr. F. X. d'Almada e Castro, solicitor), appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. T. Morgan Phillips, barrister-at-law (instructed by Mr. J. S. Harston of Messrs. Ewen and Harston, solicitors), appeared for the defendant, in the absence through indisposition of Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C.

In the petition it was stated that the plaintiffs were the three sons of Pau A Yai who by his will of 1876 bequeathed his property to the defendant in trust to be divided in equal shares amongst his sons on their attaining 18 years of age, and appointed defendant as executor. The defendant thereby obtained possession of property in Hongkong, being the estate of the testator, of over \$40,000 in value, though the defendant in his application for probate of the will swore the value of the estate to be under \$6,000. The property consisted of two parcels of land, Inland Lots Nos. 239 and 280, the Kwong Yuen compradore shop in Jubilee Street, of which the testator was the sole owner, and other property, including shares in shops, cargo-boats, money, jewelry and personal effects. He had refused to give the plaintiffs any proper accounts of his dealings with the said property and had wilfully and fraudulently concealed from them the true amount and value of the property left to them by the testator and had lost by negligence or by unauthorised and improper investments or had converted to his own use the larger portion of the property. Out of the property, with the exception of a small allowance prior to the plaintiffs granting defendant a release from all claims with reference to the estate, the plaintiffs had received from the defendant no more than Inland Lot No. 239, which was sold for \$4,700. On 15th April, 1893, the defendant, without disclosing to the plaintiffs the true value of the testator's property or his dealings therewith, fraudulently induced the plaintiffs to execute a release to him from all claims, accounts or demands concerning the estate. He stated that the only property was Inland Lot No. 239 and one-half of the Kwong

Yuen shop. At the date of the execution of the release the plaintiffs were under the age of 21 years. They prayed that the release be set aside, that an account be taken of the estate and of the dealings and transactions by the defendant with or without reference to the said estate, and that the defendant be ordered to pay the plaintiffs such sums, together with compound interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, as on the taking of the account might be found to be due from the defendant to the plaintiffs.

In his answers defendant denied that the estate included cargo-boats or jewelry except a gold watch, or was of the value of \$40,000. He had rendered to the plaintiffs frequent and proper accounts of his executorship. From the time he became executor until the division of the estate he devoted the whole of the income arising from the estate to the support and education of the plaintiffs; and as the income was insufficient for that purpose he supplemented it from his own money to the amount of \$6,571. When the estate was divided and the release executed, the defendant gave the plaintiffs a full and complete account of the executorship and the plaintiffs signed their approval.

Mr. Slade said that so far from the defendant being an honourable and upright man who had out of his own pocket paid large sums of money for the support of the beneficiaries left in his charge, he had systematically robbed them of very large sums of money and had taken advantage of the position in which he was placed by the testator, to fill his own pockets at the expense of these children.

Mr. Morgan Phillips, interposing, said he might be able to shorten the proceedings. He admitted that it might be necessary that these accounts should be taken. The release was given by the plaintiffs in 1893. He did not rely upon that as a valid document. It was undoubtedly prepared in accordance with the testator's will, but it appeared the beneficiaries were under age at the time they signed it. In the statement of defence the defendant stated that he had on several occasions rendered accounts to the plaintiffs. He agreed on the defendant's behalf that the accounts should be taken before the Registrar with the proviso that the question of costs should be reserved.

His Lordship agreed that by that means the Court would be in a better position to judge what the dealings and money transactions really were. The question of costs would of course be deferred.

Mr. Slade said he wanted enquiries made as to whether the various prices of the testator's businesses sold by the defendant were fair prices. When the testator died he was the owner of a very flourishing contracting business and two bakeries. He had at the time of his death the contract for the supply of provisions to Victoria Gaol—a very valuable contract. That was a yearly contract, running from November to November. As soon as the testator died, defendant got that contract cancelled and took a new contract in his own name, and continued to be the contractor from 1876 till 1892, appropriating probably the most valuable portions of the testator's business to himself. Of the profits made by him as contractor for the Gaol, he had not accounted for a single cash. Then he started a business, that he called his own, inside the Kwong Yuen shop, with the manager of the testator's shop to manage his business; and by his carrying on the same class of business he appropriated to himself practically the whole of the profits of the testator's shop. He sold one bakery for \$150, made no reference to another bakery also owned by the testator, and minimised the number of shares which the testator held in other shops. He was going to show that this man actually appropriated a vast amount of this estate to his own use and to ask his Lordship to make him account for the annual rents. The authorities were that when an executor and trustee appropriated trust money, used it for his own purposes and made profits out of it for himself he had to account for these profits with the interest which they would have earned if he had dealt with them properly.

Mr. Morgan Phillips contended that his client was only presumed to be in default. The accounts should be taken in the ordinary way.

Mr. Slade went on to say that there was not a single cash received by the Kwong Yuen shop accounted for. Then the defendant sold half of this flourishing business for \$700 to the manager of the shop. It was the most outrageous pretence he had ever heard of. It was a valuable business, yet he gave away half of it for next door to nothing.

His Lordship suggested that the case might be adjourned for a little time in order to allow the parties to determine, if possible, what form of decree they would like him to make as regarded the special enquiries to be made into the accounts. If they could not agree upon that, evidence would be taken if necessary.

Mr. Morgan Phillips said he could not admit that his client was a fraudulent or a defaulting executor; he absolutely could not agree to the accounts being taken on that basis.

His Lordship stated that the question whether he was a defaulter or not would be proved by the accounts that he produced of these transactions.

After an adjournment for twenty minutes, the Court resumed at twelve noon.

Mr. Slade said that of the accounts he required, the first was the accounts of the Kwong Yuen down to the present time. Secondly, he required the accounts of the Kwong Kee, the business which the defendant carried on inside the Kwong Yuen. Thirdly, he required the profits of the Gaol contract.

Mr. Morgan Phillips was quite prepared to agree that enquiry should be held as to what the estate of the testator consisted of; these were the ordinary accounts and the accounts of the dealings of the executor with these properties.

His Lordship remarked that the first enquiry would raise the question whether the testator had the full share or only half a share in the shop.

Mr. Slade proceeded to put in the Gaol contracts from 1875. In the first contracts the defendant was described simply as Pau Chiu, contractor, but in subsequent contracts as Pau Chiu of the Kwong Yuen shop.

The defendant, Pau Kwok Chiu, afterwards gave evidence at considerable length.

His Lordship then made a decree that the terms of the will be carried out and that the usual accounts be taken. If the plaintiffs thought that that did not cover the other matters on which they desired enquiry—as to the Kwong Yuen, the Kwong Kee and the profits of the Gaol contract—they could draft the form and submit it to him next day in Chambers, and he would supply a formal decree. He ordered that the release of date 15th April, 1893, be set aside and gave plaintiffs costs up to that point.

Mr. Morgan Phillips contended that the defendant had never gone upon the release nor relied upon it. He had stated at the commencement that he abandoned the release.

His Lordship said that at any rate he gave costs so far as properly incurred for the purpose of setting it aside. So far as the action did not ask for the setting aside of the release, he could not now decide the question of costs.

The Court adjourned.

On the night of 29th ult. there burst upon the three Han cities a storm which has hardly had its equal for some years. The Han river was in flood, and the anchors of the boating huddled along its shores were already in a state of tension, and many were torn from their moorings and hurried down by the current into the Yangtze, where several were wrecked. A raft of Hunan timber broke loose on the Yangtze, and was found next morning broken up around the hulks. The landing-stages and pontoons of Messrs. McBain and Jardine, Matheson & Co. were completely destroyed, while Messrs. Greaves's hulk as well as their landing-stage was wrecked. Two steamers were obliged to anchor in mid-river, and were rocking about as if on the ocean, instead of coming up to their respective hulks. And if the vulgar interpretation of "Yangtze" as "Son of Ocean" is an incorrect one, the Hankow correspondent of the N.-C. Daily News writes, that river on Saturday (the 30th ult.) was evidently making good its claim to be recognised as such.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED FRAUD ON THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

Before Mr. F. Hazeland at the Magistracy on Wednesday, the 10th inst., Saul Levy, a Jew, and his twelve-year-old daughter, Mozzelle Levy, were brought up on remand on a charge against each of being in unlawful possession of forged bills on the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation; against the first defendant there is a second charge of uttering the bills, knowing them to be forgeries.

The circumstances of the case, as reported by us at the time, are as follows: Saul Levy, a native of Bagdad, residing at 11, Staunton Street, went to the Savings Bank department of the Bank on the 3rd inst., and handed over, for entry in his pass-book, two \$50 bills and one \$10 bill. The shroff took the bills, and, after examining them, passed one \$50 note over to Mr. Ardron, the European in charge of the department, with a request that he should look at them. The latter pronounced the bills to be forgeries, and just then Sergeant J. J. Watt happened to come in on business. The matter was explained to him by the Bank officials, and he questioned Levy as to the circumstances under which he came into possession of the notes. No explanation was given, however, and Sergeant Watt detained the suspected man while he got out a warrant to search his house. He, in a box belonging to the girl, the Sergeant found thirteen \$50 notes, which were afterwards pronounced at the Bank to be forgeries. The man and girl were consequently arrested.

Mr. G. C. C. Master prosecuted on behalf of the Bank and Mr. J. Hastings defended. On the representations of the latter, the charges against the accused were heard separately, that against the male defendant being taken first.

Sergeant J. J. Watt, the first witness, gave evidence as to the part he had played in the affair. As soon as he entered the house in Staunton Street with the defendant to execute the search warrant, the girl commenced to cry and opened the box in which the thirteen forged \$50 notes were found.

Mr. Hastings—She didn't cry immediately, did she?

Witness—Yes, as soon as I entered the house.

Six of these thirteen notes, witness continued, bore the same numerals as the two fifty-dollar notes handed in at the Bank by the defendant, and the other seven also showed the same figures, with the addition of a numeral prefixed in some cases and affixed in others.

By Mr. Hastings—When witness took the defendant to the police station to obtain a search warrant, he asked him, through an Indian interpreter, if he had any more notes in his possession, and the defendant, after a momentary hesitation, replied, "I don't know; God knows." He did not say he had other notes at home.

Wai Ying, the Savings Bank shroff, said it was his duty to receive and pay money over the counter from and to depositors, amongst whom was the defendant. When the latter handed over his pass-book and \$110 in notes for entry therein, witness looked at the notes—two \$50 notes and one \$10—and as the colour of the \$50 notes was different from that of the ordinary note of the same value, he handed one of them for examination to Mr. Ardron, the European in charge of the department, and the other to the second shroff of the Bank.

This was all the evidence taken and the hearing was adjourned till ten o'clock next morning.

Mr. Hastings applied for bail on behalf of the defendants of a small amount in the case of the girl, against whom he did not see how there could be any criminal charge. The bail in her case might be fixed at \$50.

Mr. Master—With reference to the second defendant, I am quite agreeable that she should be liberated on very small bail.

His Worship—What do you say—\$25?

Mr. Master—\$25 or \$100, just as your Worship pleases.

The Magistrate explained that he could not of himself fix the amount; the evidence had not yet shown how or to what extent the se-

cond defendant was implicated, and therefore the amount of her bail must be decided by consent.

Mr. Master said he was agreeable to bail of \$25, and at this amount it was placed. In the case of the first defendant his Worship decided to refuse bail.

The hearing of the charges against Saul Levy was resumed on Thursday.

George Henry Ardron, the European in charge of the Savings Bank department of the Bank, said he did not necessarily see the cash or notes received from depositors; that was the duty of the shroff, Wai Ying. He knew the defendant as a depositor in the Savings Bank; his pass-book showed that he had \$344.70 to his credit. The \$344 was money deposited between 15th April, 1902, and 7th August, 1902, inclusive, and the 70 cents was the amount of interest; nothing had been drawn out by the defendant. At 10.30 a.m. on 3rd September witness saw the defendant standing at the counter of the Savings Bank. The shroff came to witness with a \$50 bill purporting to be issued by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and drew his attention to it; the colour was a very pale heliotrope, like that of the thirteen notes in Court. The defendant was standing at the counter, where witness left him whilst he took the note to the cash department. When he went back the defendant was still there, and witness afterwards heard him say to the shroff something like "Sassoon"; the shroff replied to the effect that he was busy. About twenty minutes afterwards words were again exchanged between them, but what they were witness could not say. Subsequently witness went round to the defendant and asked him what he wanted, and he replied, "I go Sassoon; I come back one o'clock." Later, the defendant left the Bank with Sergeant Watt, who returned afterwards with thirteen notes, also purporting to have been issued by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

By Mr. Hastings—The defendant was about an hour in the Bank, waiting at the same place. During that time no steps were taken to prevent him from leaving the Bank, except that he was being watched by the Bank's Chinese detective. Witness was of opinion that the defendant did not know he was being watched.

Ho Wing Chuu, second shroff at the Bank, said Wai Ying, the Savings Bank shroff, handed him a note of the face value of \$50 which he examined and passed over to Mr. Sharp, who looked at it and, in company with witness, went to Mr. Peter's desk and gave the note to him. Mr. Sharp handed the note to Mr. Peter.

Augustus Sharp, cashier, corroborated this evidence, and also said that when he and the last witness were at Mr. Peter's desk some one handed him (witness) another note similar to the first. He handed both to Mr. Peter.

George Charles Peter, chief accountant, said he was positive that the second shroff and Mr. Sharp handed him a note each. The notes produced in Court were forgeries.

By Mr. Hastings—The notes were very good forgeries, and likely to deceive anyone without technical knowledge on the subject. The signatures of Mr. Jackson and Mr. Sexton were excellent forgeries.

His Worship—Sir Thomas Jackson.

Mr. Hastings—Sir Thomas Jackson. I beg his pardon.

Cross-examination resumed—The two points by which witness knew that the two notes handed to him were forgeries were that the colour was lighter and that the numerals were identical.

Mr. Hastings (showing witness one of the notes)—Why does the number lead you to think that this note is a forgery?

Witness—Because both the numbers were the same.

Mr. Hastings—But this one note—would the number of it tell you it was a forgery?

Witness—No.

In answer to another question, witness said the notes were more likely to mislead anyone who had no knowledge of English.

Sergeant-Major Golab said he acted as interpreter when the defendant was first brought to the Central Police Station by Sergeant Watt. He spoke Hindustani, which the defendant appeared to understand, except when the last question was put. His answer to it was, after

it had been asked two or three times, "I don't know; God knows."

Mr. Master—What was the first question you put to him?

Mr. Hastings objected generally to evidence being given of questions put to a prisoner by the police and the answers given by him, except under the proper circumstance of his having been cautioned.

The question was disallowed.

This concluded the case for the prosecution, and Mr. Hastings briefly addressed the Court. The defendant, he said, was charged under Sections 13 and 14 of Ordinance 6 of 1865, and it was an essential element of the charges that the defendant should have known that the notes were forged. The onus of such proof lay with the prosecution. The case for the defence was this:—The defendant, a hawker, residing at 12, Staunton Street, had been living in the Colony for about eighteen months. He had a family of several children, one of them the little girl who had been charged with the defendant and another a little boy, ten years of age, who went round the various public-houses and sold flowers. On one particular day he went out, as usual, at 6.30 in the evening for the purpose of selling his flowers. In Queen's Road he saw a lukong holding a Chinaman in arrest, and stopped to look. In the Chinaman's hand he noticed a small parcel, and later in the evening he returned by the same route and at this identical spot saw a little bundle lying on the side-walk. The boy picked it up, examined it, and found that the contents were bank-notes. He took his find home to his father, who was then lying sick in bed, and witnesses would be called to prove that when he reached home the boy burst into the house shouting out that he had found some bank-notes in the street.

The little boy in question, an intelligent-looking little fellow whose head just showed over the rail of the witness-box, was then called, and assured his Worship that he knew the pains and penalties that would be visited upon little boys who told lies; they would go to jail, he opined. His evidence was a corroboration of what had been submitted by Mr. Hastings. The notes, he said, were given by his father to his sister Mozzella, who put them in the box where they were found by the sergeant of police.

By Mr. Master—Witness saw the notes as he was walking along the road. He saw about twenty Chinese passengers at the spot where he picked them up. The lukong had the Chinaman by the shoulder, and about fifteen to twenty people were following close behind; witness waited a little to watch them, and then went away. He saw the bundle in the coolie's hand plainly, and could see it was made up of notes; the crowd present and the lukong could see the notes just as clearly. When he subsequently picked up the notes, he thought they might have been those held in the hand of the Chinaman. When he gave the notes to his father he did not tell him anything about the lukong and his prisoner. His father did not count the notes; he opened the bundle and looked through it, and then said there were fifteen dollars.

Re-examined by Mr. Hastings—When witness noticed the bundle in the hand of the Chinaman, he could see the contents were notes. The bundle he found was smaller than the one the Chinaman had.

When his evidence was being read over, the witness corrected a statement that he had seen the lukong and the Chinaman walking on the street and then take to the pavement, where the notes were found; they walked on the street all the time he saw them, and did not cross over to the pavement.

After further evidence, the prisoner was committed for trial.

Commenting on Mr. Rivett-Carnac's financial report on the Budget of Siam, the *Bangkok Times* says:—Perhaps the most significant statement in the Budget is the announcement that a system has been introduced under which the whole of the revenue derived from the Siamese Malay provinces is in future to be expended solely within the provinces in which it has been collected. Siam is waking up to the needs of the interior, and the backward Malay States are to have the special attention they require.

V. R. C. AQUATIC SPORTS.

FIRST DAY.

The first day of the Victoria Recreation Club's annual aquatic sports opened on Thursday and was attended with very favourable weather. The spectators—entirely of the male sex, as is usual on the opening day—were numerous and appreciative, and were provided with excellent sport in the six events down for competition. The results were as follows:—

1.—HALF MILE CHAMPIONSHIP of the Colony. Open to all Comers. 1st Prize presented by H. E. Major-General Sir W. Gascoigne, K.C.M.G. 2nd Prize presented by Messrs. H. Price and Co.

- 1 N. H. Alves.
- 2 A. V. Barros.

Time, 19min. 5secs.

An erratic race, some of the competitors going right out of the course, which may be taken to mean a comparatively straight line. The race was out to a flagged buoy in the open harbour, and the sun cast on the water a glare unfavourable alike for competitors and spectators. On the way out a junk crossed the course and on the return journey a sampan almost fouled Barros and Alves. The former was beaten in the last fifty yards, Alves thus winning a tiring race.

2.—VETERANS' RACE. TWO LENGTHS (Handicap). Open to competitors over 30 years of age. 1st Prize presented by Commodore Robinson, R.N. 2nd Prize presented.

- 1 M. McIver.
- 2 M. A. Razack.

Time, 76secs.

An exciting race, McIver, the "Scotch consul," just winning on the post.

3.—PLUNGING.—1st Prize presented by R. H. B. Mitchell, Esq. 2nd Prize presented.

- 1 M. A. Razack (50ft.).
- 2 A. Humphreys (47ft.).
- 3 A. M. Soares (46ft. 11in.).

Razack made a good spring-off, and the impetus thus gained enabled him to beat Humphreys, who was regarded as a sure winner.

4.—FOUR LENGTHS (Handicap). Two Prizes. 1st Prize presented by J. R. M. Smith, Esq. 2nd Prize presented.

FIRST HEAT.

- 1 C. M. S. Alves.
- 2 A. Humphreys.
- 3 F. D. Bain.

Time, 1 min. 59½ secs.

Alves's steady stroke at the start augured well for his success, and the predictions of his supporters were verified, for he won a good race from Humphreys by a length.

5.—FOUR LENGTHS (Army, Navy, and Police). Post entries allowed, non-members Two Prizes.

- 1 Lance-Corporal A. Baker, R. A. M. C.
- 2 Bandsman Gregory, R. W. F.

Time, 1min. 43½secs.

Baker and Gregory set the pace for the others the whole way, but the latter found Baker too much for him, although he made a determined effort to alter the result.

6.—TWO LENGTHS (Handicap). 1st Prize presented by W. B. Dixon, Esq. 2nd prize presented.

FIRST HEAT.

- 1 W. T. Andrews.
- 2 C. M. S. Alves.

Time, 57.4/5secs.

SECOND HEAT.

- 1 O. R. Chunyut.
- 2 A. Humphreys.

Time, 54.1/5secs.

THIRD HEAT.

- 1 H. S. Holmes.
- 2 J. H. R. Hanco.

Time, 54.5/8 secs.

A severe earthquake lately visited Mindanao, P.I. It seems that the shocks began on the night of the 21st ult. and continued during the next day. Men and horses were thrown violently to the ground, tents were overturned, and warehouses shaken down and destroyed. As many Moro houses were razed by the shocks in the cities where the buildings are built of stone and have heavy roofs, it will not be surprising to hear that there was a considerable loss of life.

HONGKONG CHESS CLUB.

The position in the remaining Hongkong-Singapore cable game is now as follows:—White (Hongkong), K at QB 2, B at KB 3, Ps at KR 2 K Kt 2, KB 5, and K 6 (=6 pieces); Black (Singapore), K at K KB sq. B at K Kt sq., Ps at KR 2, KB 3, QB 5, Q Kt 4, and QR 5 (=7 pieces). Black to move.

The Gambit Tournament at the Hongkong Chess Club has resulted as follows:—P. C. de Souza 10, P. W. :ergeant (penalised 2 points) 9, M. J. Danenberg 8, R. H. Newborn 5. Maximum 12. Three other competitors entered, but retired before the completion of the contest, forfeiting their remaining games. Mr. de Souza thus wins the prize. The openings selected were the Evans and Danish Gambits.

The club's season begins next month, when it is hoped that members will be able to attend more regularly than through the summer months. If the anticipated return of Mr. H. E. Pollock takes place, an impetus should be given to local chess-playing, for Mr. Pollock was an enthusiastic supporter of the club up to the time when he left Hongkong.

THE KWANGSI TROUBLES.

The Shanghai Chinese are not inclined to believe the Kwangsi "rebellion" at an end yet. A recent despatch to Shanghai from Wuchow reports that not long ago, in response to an urgent appeal from the Governor of Kwangsi, Viceroy Tao Mu sent to the aid of that Governor a force of some 1,500 men, belonging to the An brigade, or gendarmerie of Canton city and suburbs, who are better armed than the general run of the territorial forces of the Two Kwang provinces. Before these reinforcements could get as far as Linchow they were, however, attacked by a body of rebels of similar strength and equally well armed, with the result that after several fiercely contested actions the Cantonese troops were finally routed and compelled to retreat with great loss to Wuchow, after losing the majority of their arms, reserve ammunition and baggage. H.E. W. : Chin-chun, the new Governor of Kwangsi, happened to be in the vicinity of Wuchow at this time with 5,000 modern armed Hunan "braves" brought down by him from Anhwei, and H.E. had ordered the decimated An brigade to be incorporated with his army. With these troops the new Governor intends to march against the main rebel force and hold the vicinity of Nanning and other prefectures in that neighbourhood, after taking over the seals of the Kwangsi Governorship from H.E. Ting Chento, who is en route from Kweilin, the provincial capital, for Wuchow to hand over the new Governor. In the meanwhile, added to the unsettled condition of the place, Linchow prefecture, which is not far from Kweilin, has again been badly flooded, causing much distress and suffering to the inhabitants, who are in consequence abandoning their homes wholesale, so that, unless affairs mend, Linchowfu and vicinity are in danger of becoming a howling wilderness by next year.

The Shanghai tramways concession is to be for 21 years, the tenderers paying a royalty of £150 per year per mile of double track and £100 per year per mile of single track. They propose to lay at once about 9 miles of double and 8½ miles of single track. The overhead trolley system is to be adopted, and the cost of construction, including powerhouse and plant, is estimated at £320,000. Single-deck cars accommodating 6 first-class and 40 second-class passengers are to be used, with fares for a course of about 1½ miles of 6 cents first and 2½ cents second-class. The routes are not yet definitely decided, but it is proposed to lay lines to Yangts-poo Creek, to the Bubbling Well, and for a cross-town inner loop, and these routes are to be in working order within two years. It has been a long and laborious task to get tramways authorised in Shanghai, says the *N. G. Daily News*, but we are certain that when they are here and at work they will be found to repay the community for all the trouble the efforts to introduce them have caused.

HONGKONG.

The following returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during August, are certified by the managers of the respective banks:—

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	3,101,604	1,600,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	9,860,109	5,000,000
National Bank of China, Limited	447,007	150,000

Total.....\$13,409,020 \$6,750,000

The British transport *Uganda* (Captain J. W. Livingsstone) arrived in the harbour on the 6th inst. from Taku, and sailed on the 7th inst. for India. She was four days overdue, having had to seek shelter from a typhoon soon after leaving Shanghai. On board there are the 2nd (Queen's Own) Rajputs, consisting of 945 native troops and followers. The eleven European officers with the regiment are:—Colonels C. Sullivan and Harris, Captains F. A. Smith and A. F. Smith, Lieutenants Ross and McCleverty, Sub-Lieutenants Hon. A. C. Murray and G. R. Bird, Major Rickets, I.M.S., Captain Hudson, I.M.S., and Lieutenant McKechnie, I.M.S.

Many people have been again complaining of late about the unwelcome and unsavoury attentions forced upon them by beachcombers, of whom there seems to be a plague more than ordinarily in the Colony at present. They make a practice of insinuating themselves into offices and other places of business and entreating the occupants for "15 cents for God's sake" (15 cents can buy a substantial tot of whisky in the outlying drink saloons). The police do all they can to deal with the nuisance, but really some more stringent remedy is required than the benevolent punishment of the House of Detention in curbing the licence enjoyed by these undesirable visitors.

What is believed to be another case of murder occurred in the Colony on the 5th inst. when a carpenter named Pun San received such severe injuries at the hands of other Chinese that he died not long afterwards. So far as our information goes, the regrettable affair was the outcome of a grudge entertained against the deceased by one of several men now in custody for complicity in the outrage. This man, it appears, a cook, had asked the dead carpenter for some wood, and on his request being refused he went away and summoned to his assistance nine others, with whom he returned and committed the assault which, as alleged, led to the death of the carpenter and the injury of a coolie who was working with him, and who, for no apparent reason, was included in the cook's scheme of revenge. The police found the two men in a matted in Caine Road at the place where the assault was committed, but neither would consent to be removed to hospital. The necessary investigations into the matter are being conducted.

A peculiarly painful mishap took place on Wednesday evening in the harbour, by which an infant narrowly escaped drowning. Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Fittock, Kowloon Docks, had crossed over in a launch about five o'clock, bringing with them their three-month-old baby boy for the purpose of having him christened at the Cathedral. The child was being carried by the *amah*. On reaching Queen's Statue wharf the party proceeded to disembark. In stepping from the launch on to the wharf stairs, the *amah* missed her footing and in saving herself she let the baby slip from her arms and fall into the water between the boat and the wharf. Fortunately the child did not strike against anything in his descent, but fell clear into the water. Mr. Fittock immediately jumped into the harbour to save his child, and, happily to relate, was successful in getting him on dry ground in a few seconds. The anxious parents at once boarded the launch again and made all haste back to the Docks, everything meantime being done that could be done to prevent ill consequences to the infant. At the Docks, medical assistance was instantly summoned, and on the arrival of the doctors, the father and mother were relieved to learn that their boy was little the worse for his adventure. It seems that the baby's light clothing served to keep him from sinking during the few moments that he was in the water.

The *Gazette* notifies that information has been received from H. B. M. Consul at Foochow that the quarantine regulations there have been discontinued.

His Excellency the Governor's newly-appointed A.D.C., Lieut. J. B. Arbuthnot, of the Scots Guards, is expected to arrive by the P. & O. s.s. *Valetta* to-day.

At a meeting of the United Service Masonic Lodge on the 9th inst., the Worshipful Master, Mr. G. G. Burnett, intimated that Mr. R.H. the Duke of Connaught, the Grand Master of the Order, had been pleased to confer the order of Past Grand Deacon of England upon Mr. E. C. Ray, Deputy Grand Master of Hongkong and South China, in honour of the Coronation of His Majesty King Edward VII.

Mr. A. Shaw, manager of the Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving & Dyeing Co., Ltd., East Point, reported to the officials at Wanchai Police Station that one of his employees, a Chinaman 23 years of age, while working at a machine, was unfortunate enough to have his queue caught by the driving-belt, round which it wound. The man was dragged clean off his feet, but his cries attracted attention and the belt was disconnected in time. The only real injury he sustained was when he dropped to the ground, the fall resulting in a nasty scalp wound which necessitated his removal to the Alice Memorial Hospital.

Considerable progress, we are informed, has of late been made in the operations for raising the s.s. *Pakshan* (1,976 tons) which sank in the Harbour opposite the Sailors' Home on 2nd June. She lies on her side in about fifty feet of water. Messrs. Morton & Gibson, who have undertaken the work of salvage, have found, contrary to general expectation, that the bottom is hard with only a thin layer of mud, the operations thus being rendered easier. But as it is, the silt has caused the divers some trouble. Meanwhile one of the two slings by which the raising of the vessel is proposed to be effected has been put into position and the other is almost through. When the slings are in position the vessel will be hauled over on to an even keel and then raised by lighters in the usual way. Messrs. Morton & Gibson are to be congratulated on the expedition and success with which their venture has so far been attended.

An edifying spectacle was afforded on the 6th inst. on one of the new sky-scrappers in course of erection on Praya Central. The incident was of special interest, in view of the anxiously awaited statement of the Government dealing with the collapse of houses. Apparently the building contractor had either failed to build the front wall according to the architect's plan, or his work was in some way at fault, for a foreign overseer was seen ruthlessly demolishing part of the wall in question. At first the inspector used his hands and feet quite freely in knocking down the objectionable wall and, after a spell, indignantly finished his task with a trowel and crowbar. The No. 1 Chinese who came upon the scene nearly shared the fate of his wall. The interesting part of the incident was the absolute ease with which the wall was taken to pieces. The cement (!) had dried—it was no doubt used on the supposition that it was stronger than our noted local mortar—and as each brick fell a shower of dust representing the cement (!) went with it. One observer, who was a building expert, said the cement was "made in Germany" and was rapidly becoming popular with the local Chinese because of its cheapness. If our new five-story buildings are stacked up in this fashion one cannot wonder at the periodical collapse of Chinese tenements. "This is the house that Ah Sin, of Hongkong, built" will soon be as well known a legend as "the domicile erected by Jack," and the community should be devoutly thankful that even mild earthquake shocks nowadays are unknown to the Colony; the only force that really threatens destruction is the heavy saluting during the annual visit of the fleet.

H.M.S. *Arctura* left for home on the 8th inst. The British transport *Uganda* sailed for Calcutta. On the 7th the U. S. transport *Rainbow* left for Manila.

The U. S. transport *McLellan* arrived from Manila on the 9th inst.

The German gunboat *Luchs* left for Chefoo on Thursday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sir Brooke Boothby, Bart., Secretary of the British Legation in Tokyo, has been gazetted Secretary of the Legation in Brussels.

Lim King Hui, a Chinese of some position and education, and three other men concerned in the Penang ricksha strike, have been found guilty of rioting and sentenced to a month's imprisonment each.

The result of the Warren Shield shooting competition in the Straits was a victory for the Malay States Guides (Gunner Co.), the Singapore Volunteer Rifles being second, and two more companies of the Malay States Guides next.

The Tokyo correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* is enthusiastic concerning a Russo-Japanese understanding, which he declares to be imminent, and asserts that Russophiles in Tokyo include the highest in society and some ex-Ministers.

A Northern native paper hears from Hankow that the Government cotton mill has been leased to a Cantonese merchant named Hui Chih-chen, who will re-start it on the fifteenth day of the eighth Moon. With reference to the silk filature, the matter has not been decided.

The shop-girl has been introduced into Japan. The Mitsui drapery firm has hitherto employed men almost exclusively in the firm's shops, but it has now been decided to engage shop-girls. The girls to be engaged are to be between sixteen and thirty years of age. The firm has shops in Tokyo, Osaka, and other towns.

The Japanese Commercial Agent in Vladivostok reports that the Governor-General of the Amur districts recently issued instructions to the governors of the Siberian coast districts to the effect that foreigners not in possession of passports in accordance with Regulations are not to be permitted to enter the Amur districts and that foreign residents there who may be in possession of an official certificate of domicile are also to be turned out of the country at the expiration of the term specified in the certificates unless they procure new ones from the authorities.

Count Matsukata, who has just returned to Japan with Prince Komatsu, does not flatter the Trans-Siberian Railway. Referring to his recent journey over it, he stated, according to the *Kobe Herald*, that he experienced a great deal of hardship during the journey. The line was badly constructed and the carriages were dirty. It was almost impossible for men to travel in them. Radical improvements were urgently called for. As things are no one who had once travelled on the railway would ever dream of returning by it. If it was said that travelling by the Siberian Railway was better than sitting in a prison-house, he would have to admit that that was so.

Mr. Acting Consul-General James Scott in his report on Canton's trade in 1901 writes, under the head of "Mint":—"The dollar and its subsidiary coins are now in use among the Chinese throughout the province. The Canton Imperial Mint continues to coin about the same amount as in former years. The coinage of the dollar does not find favour with the mint authorities. There are two considerations and explanations thereof. Firstly, the dollar is a cumbersome coin, and therefore seldom carried by the common classes, who find 10-cent and 20-cent pieces more convenient for their petty purchases; secondly, the minting of subsidiary coins brings a much greater profit to the mint authorities, as they contain more alloy and less pure silver than the dollar.

Writing of the Hunan murder, the *P. and T. Times* says:—"China's friends instead of shrieking for indiscriminate vengeance must try and bring home to the Chinese that as a civilised people they abuse their honour by these atrocities: moreover they distinctly place a weapon in the hands of those who are ever urging that the outraged foreign government should take the law into its own hand. We have heard a wise man say that every missionary murder was a nail in the coffin of China's existence, and truly the history of Kiaochau gives unhappy point to the remark. China's best friends wish her to come into line with modern civilisation in seeing these crimes in their true colours as a consummation of human atrocity: the cure lies in her own hands if she will but administer it.

Rickshas at Penang are now being fitted with seat-covers of khaki instead of black, the former colour. Cleanliness is said to be one advantage of the innovation.

A telegram received in Singapore on the 25th ult. states that the cholera is practically finished in Soerabaya. There has been considerable rain eastward, and the sickness is virtually over.

In their petition for the admission of Chinese labourers to the Philippines, for presentation to Congress, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce has the hearty co-operation and good wishes of all American business men, says the *Manila Freedom*. The Chinese do not desire to go there more than the Americans desire them to come.

COMMERCIAL.

TEA.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

	1901-2 lbs.	1900-1 lbs.
Shanghai	—	—
Amoy and Formosa	370,022	292,550
Foochow	7,123,495	5,786,785
Canton	—	—
	7,493,517	6,079,335

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1901-02	1900-01
Shanghai	—	—
Amoy and Formosa	10,441,757	6,578,505
Foochow	3,300,083	288,491
	13,741,840	6,866,996

EXPORT OF TEA FROM JAPAN TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1900-1 lbs.	1899-00 lbs.
Yokohama	12,998,226	14,963,490
Kobe	—	—
Hiogo	—	—
	12,998,226	14,963,490

SILK.

CANTON, 28th August:—Re-reels.—Business has been confined to 15 Bales each Nos. 1 and 2 at \$707½, and 10 Bales each Nos. 1 and 2, Yee Wo Hing's Pagoda at \$720 average. Filatures.—Remain in good enquiry during the greater part of the fortnight but business is now to some extent checked by the high prices asked. Finest sizes continue in great favour but, being practically unobtainable, our quotations for these are purely nominal. It is reported that \$920 are offered for Yuen Fung Seng 10/12 held for \$950. Purchases include: Kwan Wo On 9/11 \$920, Yue Loong Hing 10/12 \$910, Yut Cheong Wo 10/12 \$890-\$900, King Seng 11/13 \$905, Yee King \$1/13 \$880, Chee Chung Wo 13/15 \$900, Wai King Wo 13/22 \$765, Yu Ye Lun 18/22 \$760, Yue Ye Cheong, Po King Wo and equivalent 20/24, 24/28 (150 Bales) \$760. Best 3e Order have sold up to \$830 for 10/12 (no stock), \$770 for 11/13, 13/15, \$750 for 13/15 and 725 for 14/18. Short-reels.—The demand for America has slackened off somewhat, but enquiry still holds in certain quarters and sales have been made at \$865 for Kwong Wo Tai, \$855/860 for Wing Hing Lun and Gold Lion, \$840 for U Hau Cheong, and \$830 for Kwong Sang Yuen 14/16. Waste.—Country prices continue to advance uninterruptedly and business is quite at a standstill. The difference on most classes between prices asked and offered is about \$10 p. pcl., with no present prospect of holders giving way.

Appended are quotations in Canton, with laying down cost in London, Lyons and New York. Exchange 6 months' sight 1/9½, and Fcs. 2.24 per Dollar:—

CAMPBOR.

HONGKONG, 12th September.—No arrivals.

SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 12th September.—The prices are going downward, market being dull.

Shekloong, No. 1, White	\$8.05 to \$8.10 pcl.
do. " 2, White	8.75 to 8.80 "
Shekloong, No. 1, Brown	6.05 to 6.10 "
do. " 2, Brown	5.85 to 5.90 "
Swatow, No. 1, White	8.00 to 8.05 "
Swatow, No. 1, White	6.65 to 6.70 "
do. " 1, Brown	5.80 to 5.85 "
do. " 2, Brown	5.65 to 5.70 "
Foochow Sugar Candy	12.00 to 12.05 "
Shekloong "	9.55 to 9.60 "

RICE.

HONGKONG, 12th September.—The prices are advancing market being firm:—

Saigon, Ordinary.....	\$1.30 to 3.35
" Round, Good quality	4.20 to 4.25
" Long	4.30 to 4.35
Siam, Field mill cleaned, No. 2	3.50 to 3.60
" (Garden, " No. 1	3.75 to 3.80
" White.....	4.30 to 4.35
" Fine Cargo	4.55 to 4.60

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per Imperial German Mail steamer *Bayern* sailed on the 20th August. For Aden:—2 cases blackware. For Suez:—1 case silk. For Trieste:—250 boxes cassia, 175 bales rattan-shaving. For Genoa:—734 bales pierced cocoons, 404 bales raw silk, 300 cases cassia, 211 bales canes, 1 case sundries. For Venice:—100 boxes cassia, For Antwerp:—65 bales bamboo scraps, 29 rolls matting, 3 cases blackwoodware, 2 bales feathers. For Antwerp/Hamburg:—50 cases gallants, 19 boxes bristles. For Antwerp/Rotterdam, Hamburg:—150 boxes cassia. For Amsterdam:—260 boxes preserves, 26 cases Chinaware, 2 cases sundries, 1 bale skins. For Amsterdam/Rotterdam:—215 cases ginger. For Rotterdam:—6 cases Chinaware, 1 case tea. For London:—24 cases bulbs, 4 pkgs. ginger. For Bremen:—312 rolls matting, 131 boxes preserves, 5 pkgs. bulbs, 2 boxes bambooware. For Bremen/Hamburg:—44 boxes Chinaware. For Hamburg:—42 cases bristles, 40 bales rattanware, 26 cases blackwoodware, 20 cases ginger, 10 rolls matting, 5 bales feathers, 3 cases Chinaware, 2 cases copperware, 1 case China ink.

OPIUM.

HONGKONG, 12th September.—Bengal.—Is quiet. Dealers are doing a hand to mouth business. We quote:—

New Patna	at \$895
Old Patna.....	" 915/17½
New Benares	" 885

Chinese bargains 523 chests

Malwa.—Is very depressed. We quote nominally as follows:—

New	at \$930
2 Years'	" 980
3 "	" 990

Persian.—There exists a good demand all round. Superior drug has been dealt in at \$63. Middle and inferior drug at \$325/500 per picul.

Stock on date:—

Patna	Benares	Malwa	Persian
1,375	603	381	1,648

COTTON.

HONGKONG, 12th September.—Very small business at a decline of ½. Market closing very quiet Stock. about 3,000 bales.

Bombay.....	21.00 to 23.00 picul,
Bengal (New), Rangoon, }	22.00 to 25.00 "
and Dacca,	"
Shanghai and Japanese,	27.00 to 27.50 "
Tungchow and Ningpo,	27.00 to 27.50 "
Sale: 250 bales.	

YARN.

Mr. P. Eduljee says in his Report, dated Hongkong, 29th August:—Heavy arrivals have taken place during the interval, and the market was not able to withstand the addition to our stock, as reports from neighbouring consuming districts were not encouraging, and dealers showed little or no inclination to increase their holdings, more especially in the face of a weak and declining market both in Shanghai as well as Bombay. A concession, however, of one to two Dollars per bale, despite a falling exchange, induced a small business in the early days of the fortnight, No. 10s. as usual attracting by far the largest amount of attention; No. 12s. being in small request, but No. 16s. and 20s. were comparatively neglected. At the close dealers have again withdrawn from the market in hopes of still further forcing the hands of importers later on, and we close with a dull and heavy market tending downwards.

Local Manufacture:—Has shared the general depression.

Japanese Spinnings:—In trifling demand, freely met. Weak and unsteady.

Raw Cotton:—There is still no relief in the general stagnation, as with the exception of a single sale of 134 bales Superfine Bengal at \$23½ to \$24, a blank fortnight has been experienced. Exporters to Japan, however, have been busy and our stock is now reduced to about 3,000 bales Indian descriptions. China kinds continue neglected pending arrival of the New Crop. Quotations are: Bengal \$21 to \$24, Dacca \$23 to \$25½, Chinese \$25 to 27.

Exchange on India has receded in sympathy with the decline in silver and closes weak to-day at Rs. 129½ for T/T and Rs. 128½ for Post. On Shanghai 74 and on Yokohama 19½ per cent premium. The undermentioned business in imported and local spinnings is reported from Shanghai for the fortnight ending the 30th ultimo, viz:—

Indian:—Total sales 6,352 bales, comprising 2,950 bales No. 10s, 810 bales No. 12s, and 2,392 bales No. 20s, prices showing a decline of half to one Tael and market closing quiet with an estimated unsold stock of 40,000 bales.

Japanese:—Total sales about 2,000 bales on the basis of Tls. 85 to 93½ for No. 16s. and Tls. 90 to 93½ for 20s, prices showing a decline of one to two Taels and market closing weak.

Local:—Business restricted owing to spinners refusing to accept the prices offered; sales aggregating only 4,000 bales, on the basis of Tls. 76 to 77 for No. 10s, Tls. 77 to 79 for No. 14s, and Tls. 82 for No. 16s, market closing dull and unsteady.

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS

HONGKONG, 13th September.—Amongst the sales reported during the week are the following:—

	per bale
Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20s.....	\$84.00 to \$125.00
English—Nos. 16 to 24.....	114.00 to 120.00
" 22 to 24.....	120.00 to 128.00
" 28 to 32.....	136.00 to 142.00
" 38 to 42.....	155.00 to 170.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS—

	per piece.
Grey Shirtings—6 lbs.	2.20 to 2.25
7 lbs.	2.30 to 2.50
8.4 lbs.	3.10 to 3.75
9 to 10 lbs.	3.80 to 5.00
White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd.	2.55 to 2.90
58 to 60 "	3.20 to 3.40
64 to 66 "	4.50 to 5.30
Fine.....	5.35 to 7.80
Book-folds	4.50 to 7.00
Victoria Lawns—12 yards.....	0.75 to 1.40
T-Cloths—6lbs. (32 in.), Ord'y.	1.85 to 2.10
7lbs. (32 ")	2.15 to 2.45
6lbs. (32 ")	2.20 to 2.35
7lbs. (32 ")	2.95 to 3.50
8 to 8.4 oz., (36 in.)	3.15 to 3.75
Drills, English—40 yds., 13½ }	4.20 to 6.90
to 14 lbs.)	

FANCY COTTONS—

Turkey Red Shirtings—1½ to }	1.60 to 4.50
5 lbs }	

Brocades—Dyed

DAMASKS—

	per yard
Chintzes—Assorted	0.68 to 0.25
Velvets—Black, 22 in.	0.23 to 0.60
Velveteens—18 in.	0.23 to 0.28

	per dozen
Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk	0.25 to 3.50

WOOLLENS—

	per yard
Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops.	0.65 to 2.25
Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths	1.25 to 3.00
	per piece
Long Ells—Scarlet, 7-10 lbs.	6.85 to 8.25
Assorted	7.00 to 9.40
Camlets—Assorted	15.50 to 34.00
Lastings—30 yds., 31 inches }	12.50 to 17.00
Assorted	
Orleans—Plain	10.00 to —
	per pair
Blankets—8 to 12 lbs.	0.60 to 0.80
Fine quality,	1.40 to 2.00

METALS—

	per picul
Iron—Nail Rod	4.50 to —
Square, Flat Round Bar (Eng.	4.45 to —
Swedish Bar	4.55 to —
Small Round Rod	4.90 to —
Hoop ½ to 1 ½ in.,	6.10 to —
Wire, 16 25,	9.10 to —
Old Wire Rope	3.10 to —
Lead, L. B. & Co. and Hole Chop	7.95 to —
Australian	7.95 to —
Yellow Metal—Muntz 14 20 oz.	40.00 to —
Vivian's 14 20 oz.	40.00 to —
Elliot's 14 20 oz.	40.00 to —
Composition Nails.....	61.00 to —
Japan Copper, Slabs.....	39.00 to —
Tin.....	80.00 to —

	box. per
Tin-Plates	8.50 to —
	per cwt. case
Steel ½ to ¾	6.50 to —
	per picul
SUNDRIES—	
Quicksilver	180.00 to —
	per box.
Window Glass	5.75 to —
	per 10-gal. case
Kerosene Oli.....	2.40 to —

SHARE REPORTS.

HONGKONG, 12th September.—We have no improvement to report in the general condition of our market, which continued very dull and inactive.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai are slightly better in the sales and further buyers at \$595. Shares can be procured at \$597½. London quotes £63, an advance of 20/- on the week.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have been purchased and continue in request at \$400. China Traders have been placed at \$58½. Cantons are wanted at \$175. North Chinas are obtainable at Tls. 187½, and Yangtszes at \$127½.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong Fires are wanted at \$335. China Fires have sold at \$84, and are now enquired for at \$84½.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have been booked at \$36½, and close steady. Indo-Chinas continue erratic. A small demand in the middle of the week raised the rate to \$31, with nothing obtainable locally under \$82, but a weakening tendency has again set in, and a few shares could be obtained to-day at \$30. China Manilas after dropping to \$19 have attracted some attention, and shares can now be placed at \$22½. Douglas's have sold and are wanted at \$42. Star Ferries have declined to \$20 sellers (old) and \$10½ sellers (new). Shell Transports can be procured at the reduced rate of £117. 6d.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars are offering at \$97½ with buyers at \$95. Luzons are quiet at \$10.

MINING.—Punjoms have sold at \$4½ and can now be placed at \$4½. Raubs are quiet at \$5 with probable buyers.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are wanted at \$210. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves can be placed at \$84, but sellers will not part under \$85. New Amoy Docks can still be placed at \$37.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands continue on offer at \$172 without attracting buyers. Kowloon Lands are on offer at \$30, and West Points at \$47½. Hongkong Hotels are unchanged at \$131 and Oriente Hotels at \$45. Humphreys Estates have sold at various rates from \$11½ to \$11½ and are in further request at the lower figure.

COTTON MILLS.—Hongkong Cottons are wanted at \$17½, at which sales are reported. We have no other changes to report under this head.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Island Cements have been disposed of at \$19½ and more shares are procurable. A. S. Watsons can be obtained at \$14½. Ropes have declined to \$135 sellers. Fenwicks have been purchased at \$47½ and are wanted. Steam Water-Boats are easier at \$9½ sellers. Campbell Mcrores can be procured at \$3½ ex the dividend and bonus of \$5 per share paid on the 10th instant. China Providents have sold at \$9.85 and are still on offer at the rate. Powells have been disposed of at \$9.

MEMOS.—Hongkong Cotton, Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Co., Ltd., ordinary yearly meeting on the 15th inst. Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd., ordinary yearly meeting on the 27th instant—transfer books close on the 13th inst.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	(\$595, sales & L'don, £62.
Natl. Bank of China		
A. Shares	£8	\$27, sellers
B. Shares	£8	\$27, sellers
Foun. Shares	£1	\$10, sellers
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	£1	\$1, buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$35, ex div., sellers
China-Borneo Co., Ltd.	\$15	\$20, sellers
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$20	\$15, sellers
China Prov. L. & M.	\$10	\$9.80, sellers
China Sugar	\$100	\$95, buyers
Cigar Companies—		
Alhambra Limited	\$500	\$500, nominal.
Philippine Tobacco Invest. Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$45, sellers
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 100	Tls. 40, sellers
International	Tls. 100	Tls. 35, sellers
Lao Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 45, sellers
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 150.
Hongkong	\$100	\$17½, sales & buys.
Dairy Farm	\$6	\$12, buyers
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	\$25	\$47½, sales & buys.
Green Island Cement	\$10	\$19½, sellers
H. & C. Bakery	\$50	\$40.
Hongkong & C. Gas	£10	\$140, buyers
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$13, sellers
H. H. L. Tramways	\$100	\$345, buyers
Hk. Steam Water boat Co., Ltd.	\$5	\$9½, sellers
Hongkong Hotel	\$50	\$131.
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$240, buyers
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$84, buyers
Hongkong Rope	\$50	\$135, sellers
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$210, buyers
Insurance—		
Canton	\$50	\$175, buyers
China Fire	\$20	\$84½, buyers
China Traders'	\$25	\$58½, sales
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$335, buyers
North China	£25	Tls. 187½, sellers
Straits	\$20	nominal.
Union	\$50	\$400, sales & buyers
Yangtze	\$60	\$127½, sellers
Land and Building—		
Hongkong Land Inv.	\$100	\$172, sellers
Humphreys Estate	\$10	\$11½, buyers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$30, sellers
West Point Building	\$50	\$47½, sellers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$10.
Manila Invest. Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$20, sellers
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 250	\$550.
Jebebu	\$5	\$1½, buyers
Punjom	\$10	\$4½, buyers
Do. Preference	\$1	\$1, sellers
Raub	18	\$5.
New Amoy Dock	\$6½	\$37, buyers
Oriente Hotel, Manila	\$50	\$45, sellers
Powell, Ltd.	\$10	\$9, sales
Robinson Piano Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$55.
Steamship Coys.—		
China and Manila	\$50	\$22½, buyers
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$42, buyers
H., Canton and M.	\$15	\$36½, sales
Indo-China S. N.	£10	\$80, sellers
Shel Transport and Trading Co.	£1	£1. 17s. 6d., sellers
Star Ferry	\$10	\$20, sellers
Tebrau Planting Co.	\$5	\$10½, sales
United Abestos	\$4	\$8½, sellers
Do.	\$10	\$155, buyers
Universal Trading Co., Ltd.	\$5	\$19½, sellers
Watkins Ltd.	\$10	\$7, buyers
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$14½, sellers

VERNON & SMYTH, Brokers.

Manila, 1st September (From Messrs W. A. Fitton & Co.'s monthly Manila Market Report). Since issue of our circular No. 33 on the 4th ult., our share market has continued in the same unsatisfactory condition. Transactions.—Business done during the month under review, insignificant. We have not heard of any sales of importance Demand.—All kinds of stocks have been neglected, and even such good-paying concerns as Banco Espanol-Filipino, Varadero, and Ice Company are neglected. Meetings.—The following were held during the past month: Alhambra Cigar Factory. On year's working ended 30th June last loss was \$11,279.53, which is attributable to (a) diminution in output, (b) increased expenses, and (c) enhanced

value of leaf tobacco. Most of the cigar factories have suffered somewhat severely from various causes—labour, insurrection, etc.—but we are inclined to the belief that the worst is over and that the extensive inter-island business done formerly in cigarettes (a profitable source of revenue to cigar factories) will be resumed in the near future; we trust so. We regret to find this company had to withdraw \$11,000 from Reserve Fund; latter account now stands at \$34,000. Oriente Hotel Company have held their fourth half-yearly meeting, and, as will be seen from figures given below, result was most disastrous; notwithstanding, shareholders present at the meeting raised few pertinent questions, and the closure was promptly applied when there appeared anxiety on the part of one person present to quote figures which could be proved, for the accounts were passed with little or no discussion of importance. On December 31st, 1901, \$17,935.39 was carried forward to P. and L. account, yet loss on half-year under review was \$11,473.25. It should be mentioned that the O. H. Co., Ltd., only ran the business four months out of the six, and that in two weeks of these four months a profit was made. A question raised as to why wages and salaries had increased from \$21,636.90 the first year, to \$56,787.10 on the second year, was answered that it was due to different systems of book-keeping; that may be so, but \$35,150.20 seems a huge increase, more especially so when the following figures are considered, from which it will be seen that while expenses were 47 and 52 per cent. for half years ended 31st December, 1900, and 30th June, 1901, respectively, when the Company was under the old management, present managing directors ran them up to 90 and 103 per cent. during corresponding periods in 1901 and 1902, so that expenses of old management for one year totalled 99 per cent. of gross earnings, against 193 per cent. (an increase of 94 per cent.) of present management.

	1st half year.	2nd half year.
Gross earnings...	\$60,297.92	\$66,935.87
Expenses	28,612.22	34,708.27
Net earnings.....	31,685.70	32,227.60
	3rd half year.	4th half year.
Gross earnings...	\$65,243.97	\$59,645.50
Expenses	58,936.92	61,403.71
Net earnings.....	6,907.05	* none

* Deficit \$1,758.21.

During first year a dividend of 8 per cent. on 1st six months' working was paid. General managers have to face the following:—

One year's net earnings ...	old management	\$63,913.30
Do. new ..		4,548.84

Say a difference of\$59,364.46

Correct figures are hard to combat. This enormous difference in net earnings of \$59,364.46 in favour of the first year's management, was made when rates, etc., were lower. In our circular No. 28 we ventured to predict that owing to an arrangement made by our principal, shareholders could look forward with some confidence to a profit on past half-year! We regret that the four months' running by the Company should have proved so very disastrous. It is now up to the stockholders, but as present lease may (may not, we may mention) continue, they will probably keep quiet. Compania Maritima.—Given the stagnation of business generally, we consider showing for half-year ended 30th June last eminently satisfactory. Net profits were \$341,384.33, which, with the \$55,904.39 brought forward from 31-12-'01, makes a total of \$397,288.72, of which \$168,000 was absorbed in a 10 per cent. dividend (say 20 per cent. per annum, \$80,257.21 carried to Insurance Reserve Fund (making this \$157,299.78), and \$4,470.17 to Reserve Fund, which now stands at \$267,770.10. General.—We are compelled to continue to hold our pessimistic views about the condition of affairs (stocks, shares, business and agriculture generally), but Governor Taft is back, and as he enjoys the entire confidence of Washington and the inhabitants of the Philippines, we hope soon to see something done to tempt capital here, which is what the country is very short of. Some much-needed attention is being given to the Chinese Exclusion Act, and we trust sincerely that the agitation will meet with the success it deserves. The fact that these Islands are purely agricultural, and that their future prosperity depends entirely, on same, we feel sure has not been overlooked by the authorities.

TONNAGE.

HONGKONG, 12th September.—Since last report freights have declined. From Saigon to Hongkong, 11 cents last and more tonnage is wanted at 12 cents per picul; to Philippines, 25 cents per picul; to one port north coast Java, 25 cents offering for September/October loading. Iloilo to Hongkong, 15 cents last; to one port Japan, 28 cents per picul. Java to Hongkong, 20 cents for dry and 25 cents for wet sugar. Coal freights are firm. From Moji to Hongkong, \$1.80; to Singapore, \$1.90; to Manila, \$3 per ton. Sailing vessels.—The American ship, *Manuel Llaguno*, has been chartered to load here for New York, terms private. The following are the settlements:—

Manuel Llaguno—American ship, 1,649 tons, Hongkong to New York, private terms.
Hanyang—British steamer, 1,207 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 22 cents per picul.
Benvenue—British steamer, 1,468 tons, Kuchinotzu or Moji to Hongkong, \$1.80 per ton.
Karin—Swedish steamer, 698 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$1.80 per ton.
Haldis—Norwegian steamer, 1,065 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$1.80 per ton.
Kniaz Gortschakow—Russian steamer, Mororan to Hongkong, \$2.60 per ton.
Skarpsno—Norwegian steamer, 1,180 tons, two ports north coast Java to Hongkong, 25 cents per picul.
Shantung—German steamer, 1,000 tons, Saigon to Manila, 26 cents per picul.
Esmeralda—British steamer, 966 tons, Saigon to one port Philippines, 26 cents per picul.
Petrarch—German steamer, 1,252 tons, Saigon to one port Philippines, 25½ cents per picul.
Sleipner—Norwegian steamer, 860 tons, Saigon to one port Philippines, 25 cents per picul.
Proteus—Norwegian steamer, Saigon to one port Philippines, 25 cents per picul.
Brunhilde—German steamer, 872 tons, Saigon to one port Philippines, 25 cents per picul.
Nanyang—German steamer, 1,060 tons, Saigon to one port Philippines, 25 cents per picul.
Lena—Norwegian steamer, 1,060 tons, Saigon to one port north coast Java, 25 cents per picul.
Tebartos—German steamer, 1,578 tons, Saigon to Hongkong (4,000 piculs), 14 cents per picul.
Pionier—German steamer, 975 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, \$3,000 in full.
Amoy—German steamer, 732 tons, Iloilo to Ningpo, 35 cents per picul.
Else—German steamer, 903 tons, Iloilo to Yokohama, 29 cents, Kobe 28 cents and 30 cents two ports.
Amigo—German steamer, 822 tons, Iloilo to Hongkong, 15 cents per picul.
Quangnam—French steamer, Iloilo to Hongkong, 15 cents per picul.
Pronto—German steamer, 719 tons, Iloilo to Hongkong, 15 cents per picul (12,000 piculs).
Amoy—German steamer, 732 tons, Newchwang to Amoy, 22 cents per picul.
Amigo—German steamer, 822 tons, Saigon to Cebu, 25½ cents per picul.
Babelsberg—German steamer, 1,379 tons, monthly, 6.3 months, at \$6,400 per month.
Tebartos—German steamer, 1,578 tons, monthly, 12 months, at \$6,500 per month.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR ANTWERP.—*Benalder* (str.), *Hakata Maru* (str.).
 FOR LONDON.—*Parramatta* (str.), *Benalder* (str.), *Ceylon* (str.), *Dardanus* (str.), *Diomed* (str.), *Hakata Maru* (str.), *Nestor* (str.), *Achilles* (str.), *Menelaus* (str.), *Agamemnon* (str.).
 FOR LIVERPOOL.—*Pyrrhus* (str.).
 FOR MARSEILLES.—*Laos* (str.), *Hakata Maru* (str.).
 FOR GENOA.—*Benalder* (str.).
 FOR BREMEN.—*Prinzess Irene* (str.), *Freiburg* (str.).
 FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG.—*Bamberg* (str.), *Saronia* (str.), *Freiburg* (str.), *Konigsberg* (str.), *Silvia* (str.), *Serbia* (str.), *Marburg* (str.).
 FOR TRIESTE.—*Nippon* (str.), *Tirol* (str.).
 FOR VICTORIA, B.C.—*Kinshiu Maru* (str.), *Hyson* (str.).
 FOR VANCOUVER.—*Empress of Japan* (str.), *Athenian* (str.).
 FOR NEW YORK.—*Glenroy* (str.), *Afton* (str.), *Indrani* (str.), *Heathburn* (str.), *Hudson* (str.).
 FOR PORTLAND (OR.).—*Indrasamha* (str.).
 FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS.—*Eastern* (str.), *Changsha* (str.), *Kumano Maru* (str.).
 FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BOMBAY.—*Nankin* (str.).

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

SATURDAY, 12th September.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—

Telegraphic Transfer	184
Bank Bills, on demand	184
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	184
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	184
Credits, at 4 months' sight	184
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	184

ON PARIS.—

Bank Bills, on demand	2.16
Credits, 4 months' sight	2.20

ON GERMANY.—

On demand	1.76
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ON NEW YORK.—

Bank Bills, on demand	42
Credits, 60 days' sight	42

ON BOMBAY.—

Telegraphic Transfer	129
Bank, on demand	129

ON CALCUTTA.—

Telegraphic Transfer	129
Bank, on demand	129

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, at sight	74
Private, 30 days' sight	74

ON YOKOHAMA.—

On demand	19 p.c. pm
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ON MANILA.—

On demand	1 p.c. pm
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ON SINGAPORE.—

On demand	1 p.c. pm
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ON BATAVIA.—

On demand	103
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ON HAIPHONG.—

On demand	1 p.c. pm
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ON SAIGON.—

On demand	1 p.c. pm
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ON BANGKOK.—

On demand	60
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SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate

	\$11.53
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GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael

	\$6.89
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BAR SILVER per oz.

	24
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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

September—

ARRIVALS.

- 7, Picciola, German str., from Makassar.
- 7, Trigonía, British str., from Palembang.
- 8, Chingwo, British str., from Cardiff.
- 8, Hanoi, French str., from Haiphong.
- 8, Laertes, British str., from Straits.
- 8, Loongmoon, German str., from Shanghai.
- 8, Tirol, Austrian str., from Singapore.
- 9, Chi-yuen, Chinese str., from Canton.
- 9, Empress of Japan, Brit. str., from Vancouver.
- 9, Haitan, British str., from Coast Ports.
- 9, Hangchow, British str., from Canton.
- 9, Kwanglee, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
- 9, Machew, German str., from Bangkok.
- 9, McClellan, American trspt., from Manila.
- 9, Nestor, British str., from Liverpool.
- 9, Phranang, German str., from Bangkok.
- 9, Rosetta Maru, Japanese str., from Manila.
- 9, Zafiro, British str., from Manila.
- 10, Changchow, British str., from Wuhu.
- 10, Daijin Maru, Japanese str., from Tamsui.
- 10, Hongkong, French str., from Haiphong.
- 10, Inaba Maru, Jap. str., from Singapore.
- 10, Kagoshima Maru, Jap. str., from Moji.
- 10, Keongwai, German str., from Bangkok.
- 10, Klek, Austrian str., from Mororan.
- 10, Mausang, British str., from Sandakan.
- 10, Thales, British str., from Amoy.
- 10, Wakamatsu Maru, Jap. str., from Moji.
- 11, Emma Luyken, German str., from Saigon.
- 11, Eros, Norwegian str., from Bangkok.
- 11, Heathburn, British str., from Amoy.
- 11, Hoibao, French str., from Pakhoi.
- 11, Silvia, German str., from Hamburg.
- 11, Wingsang, British str., from Shanghai.
- 11, Woosung, British str., from Canton.
- 12, Astral, American ship, from New York.
- 12, Glenogle, British str., from Tacoma.
- 12, Parramatta, British str., from Shanghai.
- 12, Pentakota, British trspt., from Calcutta.
- 12, Perla, British str., from Manila.
- 12, Singan, British str., from Ningpo.
- 12, Telemachus, British str., from Saigon.
- 12, Tritos, German str., from Saigon.
- 12, Wongkoi, German str., from Bangkok.
- 12, Yuensang, British str., from Manila.

September—

DEPARTURES.

- 7, Banca, British str., for London.
- 7, Proteus, Norwegian str., for Saigon.
- 7, Rainbow, U.S. transport, for Manila.
- 7, Shantung, German str., for Swatow.

- 7, Sishan, British str., for Swatow.
- 8, Antenor, British str., for London.
- 8, Arathusa, British cruiser, for Home.
- 8, Bygdo, Norwegian str., for Canton.
- 8, Diamante, British str., for Manila.
- 8, Hiroshima Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.
- 8, Iyo Maru, Japanese str., for Seattle.
- 8, Saouki Maru, Japanese str., for London.
- 8, Taiwan, British str., for Shanghai.
- 8, Tonkin, French str., for Europe.
- 8, Uganda, British transport, for Calcutta.
- 9, Amoy, German str., for Heilo.
- 9, Cheydra, British str., for Singapore.
- 9, Hailan, French str., for Hoikow.
- 9, Kwanglee, British str., for Swatow.
- 9, Lightning, British str., for Calcutta.
- 9, Loongmoon, German str., for Canton.
- 9, Pakhoi, British str., for Canton.
- 9, Peru, American str., for San Francisco.
- 9, Taisang, British str., for Shanghai.
- 9, Toyo Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.
- 9, Woosung, British str., for Canton.
- 10, Anping Maru, Jap. str., for Coast Ports.
- 10, Apenrade, German str., for Hoikow.
- 10, Chi-yuen, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
- 10, Hanoi, French str., for Haiphong.
- 10, Kwanglee, Chinese str., for Canton.
- 10, Laertes, British str., for Amoy.
- 10, Michael Jensen, German str., for Hoikow.
- 10, Nestor, British str., for Shanghai.
- 10, Petchaburi, German str., for Bangkok.
- 10, Shantung, British str., for Pekalongan.
- 10, Sungkiang, British str., for Manila.
- 10, Tartar, British str., for Vancouver.
- 10, Tirol, Austrian str., for Shanghai.
- 11, Changchow, British str., for Canton.
- 11, Chingtu, British str., for Kobe.
- 11, Hangchow, British str., for Shanghai.
- 11, Kong Beng, German str., for Bangkok.
- 11, Loyal, German str., for Bangkok.
- 11, Luchs, German gunboat, for Chefoo.
- 11, Trigonía, British str., for Singapore.
- 11, Wingsang, British str., for Canton.
- 12, Bisagno, Italian str., for Bombay.
- 12, Hongkong, French str., for Hoikow.
- 12, Inaba Maru, Japanese str., for Japan.
- 12, Yikang, British str., for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per *Coptic*, from San Francisco, Misses J. Bixby, B. Grass, F. Young, and Lieut. Comdr. F. S. Carter, U.S.N.; from Yokohama, Capt. Radford, U.S.M.; from Kobe, Mrs. G. W. Barton and infant and Miss Lucas; from Shanghai, Capt. J. H. Whitehead, Major S. G. Radcliff, Messrs. E. Housberry, B. Honig and A. E. Fearley.

Per *Sauki Maru*, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Gibb, Mrs. Muller, Mrs. White, Mrs. Rora Twillinger, Paymaster J. E. Jones, Messrs. A. W. Grant, T. Komatsu, Y. Nagata and Sato; for Singapore, Messrs. R. Tsutsumio, K. Mukai and R. Puada; for Colombo, Mr. Michel; for Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. E. Je sen and child, Mrs. Pijima, Capt. Hisamatsu, Dr. T. Araki, Lieut. J. Matsumura, Capt. Takatsuka, Messrs. K. Yakata, Puada, T. Kau, K. Sakurai, K. Na-a, J. Kaneko and T. Hibi; for London, Mrs. N. Adair and baby, Miss Williams and Mr. Campbell.

Per *Oceania*, from Hongkong, from Marseilles, Revs. Barres and Teissier and Mr. Le Galle, from Bombay, Mrs. Almond; from Singapore, Rev. Onilloss, Mrs. Amotsa, Messrs. Yazuwaga, Mori, Hatori and Toogita; for Saigon, Dr. Volz, Messrs. Joseph Brun, P. Trygoyen, A. Kizon and Demée; for Shanghai, from Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. Seguin, Messrs. E. Raphael, Decepts, Louis Geniss, and Corporal Pomarel, Revs. Gesson, Saumiren, Davol, Carrere, Laquois, Stoeffel, Ambroise, Gaillard, Poitout, Mounier, Assizat, Gros and Darris, Frères Gabriel, Marie, Basilius, Guilloume, Domingue, Norbet Amedi and Pastor; from Bombay, Dr. Lalaca and Mr. C. Shekidan; from Singapore, Mr. G. Hermann; from Saigon, Mr. Castel; for Yokohama, from Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. Le Cloin, Mr. and Mrs. Guignard and two children, Messrs. Decoster and Tukai; from Bombay, Mr. Ali Hossein; from Singapore, Mrs. Okamo and Mr. Konishi; for Kobe, from Marseilles, Mr. Kani; from Bombay, Mr. J. M. Nemporia; from Singapore, Messrs. Carlo Edling and G. Crecoitch.

Per *Tonkin*, from Kobe, for Marseilles, Mr. Lequerre; from Shanghai, for Hongkong,

Mrs. Rausch, Mrs. Freindt, Capt. J. J. Inokai, Messrs. Montegu, M. Simmons, F. Reiber, F. Bonnell, H. F. Astander, G. O. Musso, Gessi Burg, J. M. Mussen, D. McDonald, Lambin and J. M. Guttieri (2); for Saigon, Mr. and Mrs. G. Bruno; for Singapore, Messrs. von der Kolen and E. Widler; for Marseilles, Messrs. Martel, Sisco, Feral, Biencourt and Deville.

Per *Empress of Japan*, from Vancouver, Sir Henry and Lady Blake, Miss Blake, Mrs. Coney and two children, Misses Hamper, Van Raalte and H. Ranall, Messrs. E. H. Lowe, M. G. Sandal, T. T. Wright, J. D. Lung and Benetau; from Yokohama, Mrs. P. Clendenin and child, Dr. Thos. McCloy, Mrs. McCloy and two children, General Bisbee, Messrs. J. T. Dean, Barrowdale and A. J. Hayward; from Kobe, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Murray, Col. L. F. Brown, R. E., Messrs. F. J. Reade, Wallace and Guy Kent; from Shanghai, Mrs. Morton and child, Mrs. Christiansen, Mrs. D. Harris, Miss Irene Williams, Messrs. F. P. Harrold, H. A. E. Jaehne, F. Gaylor, O. Thiel, L. E. Phipps, and A. Maiffre.

Per *Rosetta Maru*, from Manila, Miss Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. M. Ossori Abma and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Lerim, Mr. and Mrs. T. Inouye, Mr. and Mrs. Naylor and child, Mr. and Mrs. Watanabe, Messrs. Garomer, R. Hasegawa, R. Regam, T. A. Hurley, H. C. Denson, W. T. Payer, Free-moat, Jose Ossorio, O. S. Reimold, Colegrove, D. Q. Brien, M. Miyamoto, S. Daimoa, Hatty, O. Peterson, P. W. Ker, J. Reid and T. Takahama.

Per *Zajiro*, from Manila, Mrs. A. F. Wilson and child, Mr. and Mrs. Dollar, Mrs. Guy F. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Jarman, Capt. R. Rankin, Messrs. S. Rebarber, E. W. Duck, F. C. Calder, A. Agea, M. Agea, A. Holzeland, H. B. Dainell, C. B. Hard, F. C. Coney, G. Memmann, McLaughlin, Parker, J. H. Greefken, W. Hendricks, M. van Euiden, H. Braster and C. Reiber.

Per *Mausang*, from Sandakan, Capt. and Mrs. Strachan, Messrs. Strachan, Jr., and G. B. Addeson.

Per *Thales*, from Amoy, &c., Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Wentone, Rev. Goodman Johnson and Mr. Olsen.

Per *Inaba Maru*, from London, &c., for Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. W. Davies, Mrs. T. Ito, Miss Guy, Capt. Hallinstead, Messrs. Guy, H. Eyre, H. Wecking, Blake and Ernst Flues; for Kobe, Messrs. F. Fukui, M. Tada and S. Yoshimura; for Yokohama, Messrs. J. Hartley, K. Takaku, T. Yoshiya, M. Kono, M. Kawashima, K. Hirano, M. Shibata and Dr. M. Shiozawa.

DEPARTED.

Per *Iyo Maru*, for Seattle, &c., Mr. and Mrs. G. Sakano and two children, Mrs. D. S. Silas and child, Misses Nine and Taku, Messrs. J. Nomura, D. Julian, R. Bruce, C. A. Edgar, H. C. Wells, T. Sumida and S. Miyamoto.

Per *Sauki Maru*, for London, Mrs. M. Adair and child, Mrs. Tijima, Mr. and Mrs. E. Jensen and child, Capt. Hisamatsu, Dr. T. Araki, Lieut. J. Matsumura, Capt. Takatsuka, Miss Williams, Messrs. Campbell, R. Tsutsumi, K. Mukai, R. Inada, Michal, K. Yokota, I. Kan, K. Sakurai, K. Maka, Inada, J. Kaneko, T. Hibi, H. Norman, T. E. Farrell, John Cook and V. S. Wolff.

Per *Peru*, for Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. C. Naylor, Master Naylor, Messrs. H. H. Bode, Meyer and T. A. Hurley; for Kobe, Mr. H. C. Denson; for Yokohama, Dr. Gardner and Mr. F. Hewitt; for San Francisco, &c., Mrs. K. M. Coney, Comdr. I. C. Freemont, U.S.N., Lieut. Kayser, Dr. W. Volz, Messrs. J. Lewis, W. Gt Kost and O. Peterson.

Per *Tartar*, from Hongkong, for Shanghai, Capt. and Mrs. W. W. Rich, Mrs. D. Harris, Messrs. R. Hancock, J. E. Joseph and D. A. Everett; for Nagasaki, Mrs. Milne and Mr. M. L. Roberts; for Yokohama, Mrs. A. F. Wilson and infant, Messrs. D. O'Brien, C. B. Hard, C. Bentinger, E. W. Duck, T. C. Calder and H. B. Carter; for New York, Messrs. R. Colegrove and Thos. Reed; for Washington, Mr. Rob. M. McWade; for London, Mr. J. G. Couper.

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